

## Argentines Urged by Alfonsín to Accept Austerity

By Jackson Diehl

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE  
Buenos Aires — President Alfonsín has called on Argentines to accept austerity, saying they would have to restrain their wage demands for the country to recover economically from its huge foreign debt. He strongly worded appeal Tuesday night and a special meeting with top labor leaders early Wednesday launched a new initiative by Mr. Alfonsín's government to ease mounting internal tensions as officials seek to negotiate economic program and loan terms with the International Monetary Fund and banks. "We want our country to survive if we do not want to play the game of the enemies of the country," Mr. Alfonsín said in a radio address on television, must understand that our country requires dialogue and not more than strikes and confrontations. We can't deny the gravity of the risks we are facing. By closing eyes and clenching our fists, we are going to accomplish anything. The government faces a deadline for payment of about \$1 billion in overdue interest on bank loans. Some politicians in Buenos Aires suggested that the government should pressure the IMF for concessions to the demands for new austerity to combat Argentina's inflation, one of the highest in the world. However, Mr. Alfonsín recalled his stand against any economic measures that would lead to below inflation or provoke a

recession, and he reiterated past criticisms of the IMF and banks. In that vein, he denounced the "arrogant impunity" of U.S. banks in raising their prime lending rates earlier this week, and said interest payments had become "exorbitant and arbitrary." The centerpiece of Mr. Alfonsín's new domestic initiative is a call for the negotiation of a formal accord between the government, businessmen and the powerful leadership of Argentina's 1,100 unions on wages and overall economic policy. The pact, which officials hope to complete within the next month, is planned as a follow-up to the political accord signed earlier this month by Mr. Alfonsín and opposition political parties, officials said.

Leaders of the General Confederation of Labor, Argentina's national labor organization controlled by the opposition Peronist movement, agreed to the new negotiations last Friday, postponing a threatened "battle plan" of strikes and anti-government demonstrations. However, union officials meeting with Mr. Alfonsín said Wednesday that major wage increases must be part of any global agreement. In meeting with the labor chiefs and in his television address, Mr. Alfonsín stressed the threat that the strikes and high wage demands posed to the nation's stability, warning that they could only lead to more inflation and unemployment and destabilize the country's new democracy. In the last several weeks, the seven-month-old government has

## Schmidt Urges Unity Of Paris, Bonn Forces

By William Drozdiak

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE  
Bonn — Helmut Schmidt, the former chancellor, urged France and West Germany on Thursday to undertake a "major security initiative" that would in effect merge their armed forces and curtail Europe's military dependence on the United States. Mr. Schmidt argued that France and West Germany could, by mobilizing reserves, field 30 divisions that would be "sufficient to defend the Western part of Europe and deter any attack." While admitting that Europe would still need the U.S. nuclear umbrella, Mr. Schmidt said the presence of the 30 divisions would be the most practical way for Western Europe to assume greater control of its own defense and permit a "considerable reduction in American army units."

Mr. Schmidt delivered his appeal during a West German parliamentary debate on this week's European summit in Fontainebleau, France. Fellow Social Democrats described Mr. Schmidt's plan as "his most ambitious idea yet" in exploiting the French-German partnership. He said it would take up to five years to equip the French and West German divisions with enough weapons and munitions to form a credible deterrent. Mr. Schmidt suggested that much of the expense for increased conventional arms would probably be borne by the Bonn government. He said that if France were to "expand its autonomous nuclear force to include the protection of Germany, then Germany would have to put up its capital and financial strength for the other parts."

On the nuclear issue, the former chancellor conceded that a French president "would not explicitly give the Germans either a finger on the trigger or the safety catch." Mr. Schmidt discussed his proposal during a private meeting with President François Mitterrand of France last week. Later, just before departing for a trip to Moscow, Mr. Mitterrand called Chancellor Helmut Kohl on the telephone and discussed Mr. Schmidt's ideas with him at length, a leading Kohl adviser said. Mr. Schmidt said he expected that reaction in the United States to such a plan would at first be "partially critical" but that objections would dissipate "when the American government realized something truly radical was being done to strengthen the conventional defense of Europe, as the U.S. has always demanded."

■ Kohl Praises Summit Results  
Mr. Kohl on Thursday praised results of two major Western summits at Fontainebleau and London but called for further efforts to achieve European unity and improved East-West relations. The Associated Press reported from Bonn. The European Community summit this week "advanced Europe by a clear and decisive step," Mr. Kohl said in a speech to the West German parliament. He attributed the success to "the personal engagement of François Mitterrand."



MORE RELEASES — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, left, stood beside Sergio Ramírez, a member of the ruling Nicaraguan junta, center, and Commander Carlos Nuñez, the president of the Parliament, as he announced upon arrival Thursday in Managua that President Fidel Castro of Cuba had agreed to release 26 Cuban political prisoners. Mr. Jackson obtained on Wednesday the freeing of 22 Americans held in Cuban jails on drug charges. Page 2.

## Brasília Drops Plan For Direct Election of President

By Marilee Simons

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE  
RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazil's military regime withdrew Thursday its offer to permit presidential elections by popular vote in 1988, a move that may seriously affect the country's slow transition to full democracy. The decision, announced by Brazil's president, General João Baptista Figueiredo, was apparently made after the government concluded that it had lost control in Congress over its proposed constitutional amendment dealing with future elections, which was scheduled to be voted on Thursday.

Opposition groups, it appeared, had unexpectedly mustered enough support, including dissidents from the government, to force a change that would schedule for November Brazil's first free presidential elections in two decades.

The government's move is likely to intensify the growing tension between government and opposition and is seen as pushing Brazil's political situation into a critical new stage.

At a time of great economic difficulty, the government is widely perceived as ineffective, while its top leaders have become openly and bitterly divided in the past few weeks.

Just hours before the congressional vote Wednesday, General Figueiredo sent an ultimatum to the opposition warning that he would withdraw his amendment unless the opposition stopped its push for "direct elections now."

The president had seen the amendment as an important concession that cut the presidential term of office from six to four years and set elections by popular ballot for 1988.

But determined to keep control over the choice of General Figueiredo's successor, the military regime has insisted that the next president

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

## Reagan Sending New Signals to Moscow

By Bernard Gwertzman

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE  
WASHINGTON — Although President Ronald Reagan said that the United States had not forgotten Afghanistan, his speech Wednesday signaled his inclination to end most of the sanctions imposed by Washington after the Soviet Union sent 100,000 troops into Afghanistan in December 1979.

"This kicks off a new era, considering where this administration was," a State Department official said. "They've come around 180 degrees."

Another official said it was ironic that President Jimmy Carter, who came to office without any anti-Soviet bias, ran for re-election in 1980 after having virtually cut off all high-level contacts with Moscow. Mr. Reagan, known for his strong anti-Soviet views, will now be campaigning for re-election offering to put new life into most of the accords worked out by President Richard M. Nixon during the period of détente.

But some White House and State Department officials, who were instrumental in bringing about the shift in Mr. Reagan's approach, said that they were concerned that the sharp, almost obligatory anti-

Soviet remarks that the president included in the speech might limit Moscow's receptiveness. "The people of the Soviet Union pay a heavy price for the actions of their government," Mr. Reagan said, a remark that was not likely to make it easier to overcome the skepticism in the Kremlin about the motivations of Mr. Reagan's more conciliatory policy launched last January.

Mr. Reagan's speech and a fact sheet distributed by the White House listed 16 decisions toward widening contacts with the Soviet Union taken by Mr. Reagan.

NEWS ANALYSIS

That cultural agreement expired in 1980 because Mr. Carter suspended negotiations on its renewal. He also canceled plans to carry out the setting up of consulates in Kiev and New York. Secretary of State George P. Shultz persuaded Mr. Reagan last summer to go ahead with the exchanges and consulate accords, but the shooting down of a South Korean airliner on Sept. 1 put a freeze on those plans.

Mr. Carter had also ordered a

ban on cabinet-level exchanges in such fields as the environment, housing, health and education as further signs of American anger over Afghanistan. He also curbed Soviet purchases of U.S. grain. Mr. Reagan, in his first months in office, lifted the limits on grain sales, and has now agreed to resume high-level contacts in a variety of fields if the Soviet Union agrees.

One State Department official said, "The president is convinced that sanctions don't work." Another official said: "The sanctions were never designed to change the situation; no one had the illusion in 1979 and 1980 that they would, by themselves, force the Soviets out of Afghanistan."

"They are meant to convey your sense of outrage, your unwillingness to do business as usual at a certain time," he added. "It has been four and a half years, and it is time to do something else."



Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, left, and Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspan of Argentina, in Washington.

## Die in Iraqi Missile Attack on Ship

Shipper Says Fire Threatens to Ignite Vessel's Fuel Tanks

United Press International

ABU DHABI — An Iraqi missile attack on the Swiss-operated ship *Tiburon* killed eight crew members and firefighters are battling to vent fuel tanks from exploding in setting "the sea on fire for a shipping company spokesman said Thursday. This is already the single biggest shipping disaster in the Gulf since the war started between Iraq and Iran in September 1980, said official of Swiss-Outermer Reederei in Zurich, "but it could get worse." The attack on the *Tiburon* on Tuesday was the second by Iraq week on an oil tanker in the Gulf. It is part of Iraq's drive to shut down Iran's vital oil exports. Of the 31-man crew, eight were killed and three others seriously injured, the shipping company spokesman said. He added that the ship, believed to be a French-registered *Exocet*, struck the *Tiburon* at four feet (1.2 meters) below the waterline, near the engine room. There were several explosions heard, the spokesman said in a statement. "Fire spread through engine room and the superstructure, including the living quarters. The superstructure is now completely burned out and destroyed, the funnel has collapsed, the engine room is under water. Several rescue tugs were on the

scene, the statement said, and were attempting to prevent the fire from reaching the fuel storage tanks. The statement coincided with an announcement by the Reagan administration that it planned to upgrade Kuwait's U.S.-built Hawk anti-aircraft missiles to bolster Kuwait defenses against air attack from Iran. In the past, Iran has retaliated

for Iraqi raids with its own air strikes, including attacks on at least four Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti vessels. Iraq and Iran have hit 40 neutral vessels in the Gulf this year. The 260,000-ton *Tiburon* had loaded at Iran's oil facility on Kharg Island before the Iraqi jet hit it with a missile near the Iranian port of Bushahr, shipping sources said.

"It is touch and go" whether a Dutch salvage company fighting the fire can bring it under control, said the Swiss-Outermer spokesman. The air raid came as Iraq warned that future strikes would be more severe and reported increased helicopter raids against Iranian forces in southern Iraq.

■ Iran Agrees to UN Observers  
Iran has agreed to allow United Nations observers to be based on its soil and to monitor an agreed-upon halt to attacks on civilian targets. The Associated Press reported Thursday from the United Nations in New York.

The four-member team would operate out of Tehran, a UN spokesman said. Previously, Iran had said the observers would have to be based outside its borders and would be "invited" into the country to investigate any allegations of Iraq violations of the limited truce.

Iraq had accepted the testing of another four-man UN observer team in Baghdad.

## INSIDE

■ Two Soviet deserters from Afghanistan said many innocent civilians were being deliberately killed. Page 2.

■ The U.S. Senate passed a bill allowing religious meetings in public high schools. Page 3.

■ Roberto d'Ambrósio, the Salvadoran rightist leader, said he now supports the Duarte peace plan. Page 3.

## BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ West German metalworkers and employers ratified a compromise pact, resolving a seven-week strike. Page 11.

## TOMORROW

■ A new study of the 1981-82 recession predicts the United States is entering a period of increased health problems.

## Creusot-Loire Is Placed in Receivership

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Creusot-Loire, France's largest privately owned engineering group, was placed in receivership Thursday in the largest industrial bankruptcy case in recent French history. The company has been in debt since 1982. Its industrial division has been hit hard by recession and competition from U.S., European and Japanese companies. About half of Creusot-Loire's sales are generated abroad.

Creusot-Loire designs, manufactures and installs industrial equipment and plants in such sectors as steel and nuclear energy. It also produces military and construction equipment.

The company had about 12 billion francs (about \$1.4 billion at current exchange rates) in sales last year and a net loss of 1.8 billion francs. The company employs about 30,270 people. An additional 10,000 work for subcontractors.

Laurent Fabius, the minister of industry, said in a television interview shortly after the decision was made by the Paris Commercial Court that the recent behavior of the company's management was "completely scandalous."

His reference was to the fact that the company has repeatedly insisted that all government aid be aimed at helping the Creusot-Loire division, while the government has argued that it should be involved in all the company's activities. Mr. Fabius said that the government would try to make sure that no workers would immediately lose their jobs. "We will do all we can to minimize the damage," he said in a radio interview.

Didier Pincus-Vallencienne, chairman of Creusot-Loire, called Mr. Fabius's statements about the company's behavior "indecent and unpardonable," adding, "I battled to avoid this and to preserve the jobs."

The court will allow the company to continue operating for three months under supervision of three court-appointed administrators. That deadline could be extended, industry sources said Thursday evening.

During the past few weeks, Mr. Fabius has supported unsuccessful efforts to save the company through government-backed rescue proposals, including those led by

## Poles Chuckle at Official Expense

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

OPOLE, Poland — For five chilly hours, more than a dozen Polish comedians and satirists ridiculed the Polish government, its new economic policies, censorship, shortages and high prices.

Throughout the performances, from midnight until dawn Monday, an appreciative audience of about 4,000 people roared approval.

The performances ranged from a melancholy song about today's youth called "Generation of Ruined Chances" to broad burlesques such as one in which an old woman explains to her puzzled grandson why she is watering plants in a flower box with oil.

"Shush, idiot," whispers the presumed conspirator. "I'm lubricating the machine gun."

There were jokes that impugned Poland's recent local elections and others that scorned the new official unions sponsored by the government as replacements for the outlawed Solidarity locals. There were satirical commentaries on the yearnings of many to emigrate to the West and humorous verses about how things and people in Poland generally do not work.

Yet this was no clandestine meeting of the cultural underground. This was a government-sponsored performance, the final event in a much ballyhooed national festival of popular songs, held in the open air of an amphitheater in the center of this provincial capital about 200 miles (324 kilometers) from Warsaw.

The Polish government was sufficiently proud of

this cabaret show that its principal spokesman, Jerzy Urban, pointed it out as a possible article to a reporter who had expressed interest in covering cultural developments.

In suggesting the cabaret show, Mr. Urban was presumably seeking to call attention to how the government's so-called policies of normalization have progressed to a point where even biting ridicule and public criticism of its policies can be countenanced within an official festival.

Recent government initiatives have been aimed at convincing critics, especially those abroad, that step by step liberalization is actually taking place. Still, with all this recently tolerated license, it was nonetheless clear that there were limits governing both the form of the cabaret and the content of the material. For one thing, it was scheduled to begin at midnight, with tickets ranging up to the equivalent of \$9, quite expensive for Poland.

Furthermore, unlike the earlier parts of the festival, the ones where the best songs and new artists were selected, there was no extensive television coverage.

As to content, there were no direct jabs at the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Communist Party, the army or the police, although government ministers were routinely roasted. There was also no mention made of the Soviet Union, although Bulgaria, Hungary and Albania were assailed at times with biting asides.

According to the analysis of a Pole in the audience, "We are now at a point where we can in some circumstances openly laugh at parts of our government."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Syria, Israel Exchange Prisoners on Golan Heights

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel and Syria exchanged prisoners of war Thursday on the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights. It was the first prisoner exchange between the two countries since 1974.

Six Israeli prisoners crossed the border beginning late Thursday morning at a United Nations camp near the town of Quneitra on the Golan Heights. Five coffins containing the remains of Israeli servicemen were also sent across.

In exchange, Israel turned over 291 Syrian prisoners of war and the bodies of 72 Syrian soldiers. Israel also released 20 Syrian civilians.

The exchange was negotiated through the International Committee of the Red Cross. Red Cross and UN officials supervised the process, which took several hours as the Israeli captives were allowed to cross the border one by one in exchange for groups of Syrians.

Sergeant Ariel Lieberman, a tank crewman who was captured June 11, 1982, during the first week of the war in Lebanon, was the first of the Israelis to be released and was greeted by applause and cheer-

ing from Israeli soldiers, according to witnesses. Many of the Syrian prisoners, dressed in T-shirts and jeans, kissed the ground as they crossed into Syria. They boarded buses decorated with pictures of President Hafez al-Assad for the trip to Damascus.

The Israeli captives were flown by helicopter to a military airfield north of Tel Aviv.

The coffins turned over to the Israelis contained the remains of Major Aharon Katz, killed July 24, 1982, when his Phantom jet was shot down while on a reconnaissance mission over Lebanon's Bekaa valley, and Lieutenant Zohar Lipshitz, a tank crewman killed during a battle June 11, 1982.

The bodies in the other coffins will undergo examinations to determine their identities, but they may be the remains of three Israeli soldiers officially listed as missing in action from the Lebanon war.

Thursday's exchange lacked some of the drama of the larger prisoner exchange of Nov. 24, when Israel released about 4,500 Palestinian Liberation Organization guerrillas and about 100 other Palestinian inmates of Israeli jails in

exchange for six Israeli soldiers who were being held by the PLO. The prisoner exchange comes at an opportune moment for the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. The government is trailing the opposition Labor alignment in public opinion polls less than a month before parliamentary elections July 23.

Israeli officials denied that the timing had anything to do with Israeli politics.

Shmuel Tamir, a former justice minister in Israel who was involved in the negotiations, said the discussions were handled mostly by the Red Cross with some assistance from UN officials.

The 20 Syrian civilians released Thursday were residents of the Golan Heights, which Israel captured from Syria in 1981. Seven of the civilians crossed into Syria, while the other 13 chose to return to their villages on the Israeli side of the Golan Heights border.

An Israeli Army statement said the 291 released Syrian prisoners of war included 23 officers, the highest ranking being two air force colonels. Among the Syrian officers were eight pilots.

According to the Israelis, 297 Syrian soldiers and airmen were captured during the war in Lebanon, but six were released earlier for medical reasons.

Thursday's exchange apparently means that neither Israel nor Syria holds any prisoners of war from the other country.

Four Israeli soldiers captured during the Lebanon war are still being held by PLO factions. The Israelis continue to hold some Palestinian prisoners whom they apparently hope to exchange for the four Israelis.

■ Casualties in Island Raid  
At least nine Palestinian guerrillas and 10 of their Lebanese Muslim fundamentalist supporters were killed and 30 wounded in Israeli air and sea attacks on an island off the northern port of Tripoli, a witness told United Press International in Beirut.

The Israeli strike Wednesday, and sent planes and gunboats Thursday to survey the damage on Palm Island, the witness said. Casualty reports published by Beirut newspapers said as many as 70 people were wounded and 25 missing.

Jan Pietrzak



## Soviet Deserters Call Afghan War 'Monstrous'

By Jo Thomas  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Two Soviet Army deserters speaking at a news conference here have described the fighting in Afghanistan as a "monstrous war where innocent people are killed on both sides."

The two, Sergeant Igor F. Rykov, 21, and Private Oleg G. Khlan, 20, deserted to the Afghan insurgents in July 1983. Lord Bethell, a Conservative member of the European Parliament, found them on a visit to the rebels and arranged for their release. Since they arrived in Britain two weeks ago, they have been undergoing treatment for withdrawal from opium, to which they became addicted in Afghanistan.

The two looked thin and pale Wednesday at the news conference, which was arranged by Lord Bethell and Resistance International, a group that supports the Afghan insurgents.

The deserters, who had served as drivers of armored personnel carriers, said their officers treated them "not like human beings but like animals" and that they, in turn, had been ordered to kill Afghan villagers in cold blood.



Two deserters from the Soviet Army in Afghanistan, Sergeant Igor F. Rykov, left, and Private Oleg G. Khlan, discussed the Afghan war at a London press conference.

"An officer decides to have a village searched to see if there are any rebels in it," they said, speaking through an interpreter. "What usually happened is we found a cartridge or a bullet. The officers said: 'This is a bandit village. It must be destroyed.' So they bring the women into a separate room. The men and the young men are usually shot right where they are. And the women,

what they do is try to kill them with grenades."

They said they had taken part in the killing of 100 to 200 people in the village of Bazarcha, near Kandahar, but they did not seem to be sure of the date. They said the incident was in 1980, although they themselves did not get to Afghanistan until early 1982.

In another incident, in Nangarhar province, described at the news conference and in a letter to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher seeking political asylum, Sergeant Rykov said:

"First Lieutenant Anatoli Goryokan ordered the members of our platoon to bring out a young Afghan boy, about 16 years old. He then ordered Private Oleg Sotnik to kill him with a knife, saying: 'Now then, Sotnik, here is the knife. Stick it into this young man. They tell me you are afraid of blood. You must get used to killing in cold blood, like I do.'"

When the private's attempt was unsuccessful, the lieutenant cut the boy's throat himself, Sergeant Rykov said.

The deserters said morale among Soviet soldiers was low, drug use was high and the Afghan Army that the Russians were supposed to be aiding was "not an army, just a mess, with half the soldiers running away and the other half joining the rebels."

They said some Afghan soldiers, marching behind the Russians, would shoot them in the back. As captives, they said, they also saw insurgents kill wounded Soviet soldiers.

## Rogers Is Said to Assail NATO Crisis Response

By Paul Taylor  
Reuters

BRUSSELS — The commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has protested to governments within the alliance over their failure to take seriously a secret exercise earlier this year on how to manage a crisis, according to NATO diplomatic and military sources.

General Bernard W. Rogers, who also commands the U.S. forces in Europe, told NATO's Council of Ministers in Brussels during the Hilex 84 exercise in March of the military danger in failure to make a timely mobilization decision. He has since sent a letter on the point, they said.

The sources said he complained that the low ranking of officials delegated by most countries to represent their political and military leaders in the exercise had rendered it virtually meaningless. West Germany was identified as an exception.

The biannual command-post exercise, involving governments and military leaders but not troops, is designed to test NATO's response to any East-West confrontation. The imaginary Hilex 84 scenario involved a Soviet invasion of northern Iran, threats against Yugoslavia and unusual troop movements in Eastern Europe, the sources said.

As mock intelligence reports of Soviet activity poured into NATO headquarters, officials representing several West European governments were reluctant to respond with mobilization, arguing that such a move could precipitate a war, the sources said.

The opponents of mobilization were by no means just NATO's softer brethren, one source said. The outgoing NATO secretary-general, Joseph Luns, echoed General Rogers' apparent feelings when he said at his final press conference last week that he was seriously concerned that the allies might not react with full mobilization in a real crisis.

"One of the worries... that I take with me," he said, "is that warning time will not be used by governments of the alliance under the false pretext that if we mobilize it might increase the crisis. In fact it might be the last possibility to defuse the crisis."

Mr. Luns did not mention the Hilex exercise, but officials said he had clearly been referring to it.

### Thatcher Accepts Post With Pro-Israel Lobby

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has accepted the presidency of a branch of the Conservative Friends of Israel, an influential pro-Israel lobby group within Britain's ruling party, her office said Thursday.

Her decision to accept the post of president of the North London Council of the group has been criticized by the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding. But a spokesman for Mrs. Thatcher, who has long been a member of the group, insisted the post would not affect Britain's policy on the Middle East, and that she would not be actively involved in the organization.

The sources said that among the countries sending low-level substitute officials to take part in the exercise was the United States.

"It really made a mockery of the whole thing," said one diplomat involved in the exercise. "There was no way the exercise could test what real allied leaders would do in a real crisis — and that's what Hilex is supposed to be for."

A spokesman at NATO headquarters in Mons, Belgium, confirmed that General Rogers had been unhappy with the low rank of the participants from several countries in NATO command-post exercises.

He would not comment on Hilex, but quoted the general as saying that on the only occasion on which he had sought political authority to take precautionary measures — during the Polish crisis in 1980 — he had received it.

General Rogers told a group of U.S. journalists this week that he was convinced at that time that the Soviet Union would intervene in some form in Poland to crush labor unrest, and most of them have protested their treatment with hunger strikes. "These are all old prisoners — old not necessarily in the sense of age, but in the fact that they have been in for the longest periods," said Tomás Regalado Sr., a former political prisoner and founder of a Miami organization of his compatriots.

## Jackson Says Castro Has Agreed to Release 26 Political Prisoners

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANAGUA — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson has announced that President Fidel Castro will release to him 26 Cubans listed as political prisoners by Amnesty International. Officials in Washington said Thursday that the Cubans would be admitted to the United States.

The 26 prisoners, along with 22 Americans in Cuban jails on drug charges and other criminal convictions, were to leave the country for Washington with Mr. Jackson on Thursday night.

Mr. Jackson left for Havana on Thursday afternoon after discussing with Nicaraguan leaders to meet relations between Washington and Managua.

He met with Humberto Ortega Saavedra, the defense minister; Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the ruling junta; and leaders of the country's black and Miskito Indian minorities.

Mr. Jackson praised the Nicaraguan leaders for putting Nicaragua "back on the road to democracy, peace and reconciliation," and urged the U.S.-backed rebels to lay down their arms.

Mr. Jackson, who arrived in Nicaragua on Wednesday night for the last scheduled stop of his four-nation tour, said that when Mr. Castro had come to the airport in Cuba to see him off, he had brought a list of the Cuban prisoners to be freed.

Mr. Jackson said the 26 persons to be freed were not the same 21 prisoners whose names he had obtained from Cuban-American groups, and whom he and Mr. Castro had discussed in eight hours of talks Tuesday night.

According to Mr. Jackson, Amnesty International lists about 50 political prisoners held in Cuban jails, but Mr. Castro chose to release only those guilty of what Mr. Jackson quoted him as calling less "traitorous" crimes.

The Miami Herald, which said it had obtained a list of the 26 prisoners from State Department officials, reported Thursday they all belong to a group of prisoners known as *plantadores*, who have steadfastly thwarted government attempts at indoctrination. Most of them have been in prison for 15 to 20 years.

They traditionally receive the harshest treatment because they refuse to adapt to normal prison routine including uniforms, former prisoners in Miami said. In some cases they wear only underwear, and most of them have protested their treatment with hunger strikes.

"These are all old prisoners — old not necessarily in the sense of age, but in the fact that they have been in for the longest periods," said Tomás Regalado Sr., a former political prisoner and founder of a Miami organization of his compatriots.

The Cuban trip marked the second time that Mr. Jackson has succeeded in winning the freedom of an American prisoner in a nation with which the United States has poor relations. In January, he traveled to Syria and arranged the release of a navy flier, Lieutenant Robert O. Goodman Jr., who was shot down over Syrian-controlled territory in Lebanon.

Mr. Jackson, who is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination, also said Thursday he wanted to meet with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Friday because "there are some rather definite things we must share with them from the meeting with Fidel Castro."

"We would hope President Reagan would be willing to listen and engage in dialogue about our findings," he said. "Apparently we have been able to move substantially further than the diplomats and

the messengers who have come this way."

At the White House on Thursday, Larry M. Speakes, the president's chief spokesman, said: "We would like to see Jesse Jackson to be debriefed at the State Department, and that's the first step. If there's a need or desire to meet with the president, then we will consider it."

Alan D. Romberg, the deputy State Department spokesman, said the Reagan administration was pleased to see this "humanitarian accomplishment" by Rev. Jackson, but said it was unlikely to lead to any significant improvement in U.S.-Cuban relations.

"We don't think it reflects any basic change in Cuban policy," Mr. Romberg said.

Mr. Romberg said he expected that the Cuban political prisoners would be welcome in the United States without visas and given homes by relatives and friends.

State Department officials will help arrange transportation home for the arriving Americans, but those with outstanding criminal charges against them will be taken into custody, Mr. Romberg said. Another White House spokesman, Bob Sims, said there were "definitely a small number" in that category.

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

■ **Rejects Comments on Jews**  
Mr. Jackson on Thursday disavowed recent comments by Louis Farrakhan of the Nation of Islam, a political associate, that disparaged Jews. He called the comments "repulsive and morally indefensible."

Mr. Jackson said that such statements "have no place in my own thinking or in this campaign" and that Mr. Farrakhan had no role in his campaign. His statement was released by the office of Walter E. Fauntroy, the District of Columbia's delegate in the House of Representatives and a key Jackson adviser.

The Chicago Sun-Times reported that Mr. Farrakhan said in a speech Sunday that Judaism is a "gutter religion" and that the nations that helped create Israel and now support Israel "are criminals in the sight of the almighty God."

Mr. Farrakhan on Thursday denied making the reference to Judaism, but an editor said the newspaper had reviewed a tape recording of the speech and stood by its story.

### Cuba Travel Ban For Americans Upheld by Court

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL  
WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, by one vote, upheld Thursday the government's power to prevent U.S. tourists from traveling to Cuba.

The 5-4 decision overturned a ruling against Treasury Department regulations that prohibit most U.S. citizens from traveling to the Caribbean island. In July, the justices suspended the lower court ruling indefinitely, thus barring routine tourist travel to Cuba.

Justice William H. Rehnquist, delivering the court's opinion, said the president retained the authority to restrict travel to Cuba. President Ronald Reagan tightened travel restrictions in April 1982, allowing only a limited number of people — including journalists and people with close relatives on the island — to travel to Cuba. Between March 1977 and Mr. Reagan's action, unrestricted travel to Cuba was permitted.

## A Polish Chuckle at Official Expense: Regime Sponsors a National 'Roast'

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, some of our leaders and recently it became all right to even laugh at the Czechs."

Among the performers was Jan Pietrzak, whose song "Let Poland Be Poland" was used in the television show broadcast by the Reagan administration in 1982 to dramatize Western opposition to the crackdown in Poland.

The entertainers aimed at and hit a wide range of targets. Here is a sampling:

On Polish foreign policy: "You know that in retaliation for U.S. sanctions against Poland our government banned scientific and cultural exchanges with the U.S. Now

I simply do not understand how the U.S. is managing without our help."

On underground publishing: "Have you heard that they arrested this guy for scattering clandestine leaflets but when they scooped up the files they found that they were blank. What is the meaning of distributing blank leaflets? The police asked: 'Everybody knows what they would say,' he replied."

On the new unions, whose membership has been augmented by older, retired workers wooed by a promise of benefits: "Those fellows are quite brave. Why the other day three of them banged the table in a meeting with a local factory official and he had to send for an ambulance with a coronary team."

On the new luxury tax on foreign travel: "To Bulgaria, of course, why not? But to the West? Why is travel to the West a luxury with all the inflation, crime and problems there that our papers keep describing?"

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Polish Party Expels Marxist Writer

WARSAW (WP) — Poland's Communist Party has expelled Ada Schaff, a Marxist theoretician who recently said that General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, had made a mistake by not dissolving the party when he instituted martial law in December 1981.

Announcing the action Thursday in the party newspaper Trybun Ludu, the Central Commission for Party Control said that Mr. Schaff, 71, had ignored warnings from disciplinary officials and was guilty of conduct "incompatible with his party membership."

The party's leading theoretician in the Stalinist period of the 1950s, Mr. Schaff had come to court himself, in recent years, in the "liberal democratic" wing of the party. He was an influential member of the party's policy-making Central Committee for 11 years until 1968, when his career was jolted by an anti-Jewish campaign in Poland.

### Last 2 Free Sikh Leaders Are Held

NEW DELHI (WP) — The last two Sikh political leaders to remain free since the Indian Army cracked down on the separatist insurgency in Punjab earlier this month were arrested Thursday on the eve of planned Sikh strategy meetings.

The arrests in Amritsar's Golden Temple complex of Ujjagar Singh Sekhwan, acting president of the Sikh political group Akali Dal, and Atma Singh, acting president of the Sikhs' temple management committee, stripped the Sikh activist movement of remaining leaders with whom the Indian government could resume negotiations on demands for increased autonomy for Punjab Sikhs.

Already under detention are the moderate Sikh leaders Harchand Singh Longowal, the Akali Dal president, and Gurcharan Singh Tohra, president of the temple management committee, both of whom surrendered shortly after troops stormed the Golden Temple on June 6, resulting in the deaths of at least 500 Sikhs and 100 soldiers.

### Vietnam Is Said to Hold 200 Priests

HO CHI MINH CITY (Reuters) — The archbishop of Ho Chi Minh City said Thursday that Vietnam's four million lay Roman Catholics were not persecuted for practicing their faith, but he acknowledged that many priests had been jailed.

Archbishop Nguyen Van Binh, speaking to a group of visiting foreign correspondents in what was formerly Saigon, estimated that about 200 of Vietnam's 2,000 priests were in prison.

"Persecution is not a general occurrence in Vietnam," he said. "In there are still many problems and they need to be solved step by step. Archbishop Binh said the number of believers had risen slightly since 1975, despite the closing of Catholic schools after the collapse of South Vietnam that year.

### Exhumation of Aquino's Body Urged

MANILA (NYT) — Two experts in forensic medicine urged a Philippine investigative commission Thursday to recommend the exhumation of the body of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., saying an autopsy report on it assuaged opposition leaders was deficient and misleading.

The experts said that a radiologic examination of the body could possibly show that Mr. Aquino was shot two times by two different gunmen as he arrived at Manila International Airport on Aug. 21 for his voluntary exile in the United States. At the time he was killed, he was surrounded by Philippine security men.

The testimony of Dr. Constantino Nunez and Dr. Juanito Villor shocked observers at the commission's hearing. Vigorous rebuttal from the lawyer of the Philippine military, Rodolfo Jimenez, did not shake the finding that the autopsy report was deficient and misleading. The commission did not decide whether to order an exhumation.

### French Communist Retains His Post

PARIS (Reuters) — Georges Marchais, leader of the French Communist Party, has retained his post after two days of talks on the party's poor showing in this month's elections for the European Parliament. The Communists saw their share of the vote fall since 1979 by more than half to 11 percent.

The party's central committee gave support to Mr. Marchais and largely blamed the Socialists for the decline of the left in elections June 17. Mr. Marchais made no public appearance for several days after the election and there was speculation that he would be replaced after 11 years as secretary-general.

Political sources said that Mr. Marchais spoke several times in the central committee debates and was confirmed in his job. They said, however, that the Communists might take a fresh look at their leadership at their next general congress in February.

### U.S., Soviet to Discuss Chemical Arms

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Soviet Union has agreed to resume low-level talks on how to verify a proposed treaty banning chemical weapons, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Kenneth L. Adelman, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Thursday. "They have said they would like to work with us on the fringes" of the 40-nation Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, Mr. Adelman testified.

The United States has proposed a wide-ranging treaty to ban production of chemical weapons and wants to ensure compliance with surprise inspections of plants that could make such weapons.

### CIA Shuffles Four Top-Level Officials

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Central Intelligence Agency, amid congressional resistance to covert aid for Nicaraguan rebels, is transferring four top-level officials, including the head of its clandestine operations and its chief Capitol Hill lobbyist.

The move was called routine by the agency. John Stein, director of CIA clandestine operations, which oversees covert actions, will become the agency's inspector general. Mr. Stein will be replaced by Clair George, currently head of legislative liaison.

Charles Briggs, the agency's executive director, will be made its chief congressional lobbyist, and the inspector general, James Taylor, will move to executive director, the agency's No. 3 job.

### New PG-13 Rating Set for U.S. Films

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A new film rating urging parents to give "special guidance for attendance of children under 13" will take effect Sunday.

The move to the PG-13 rating, announced Wednesday, follows protests over violence in such PG-rated movies as "Gremlins" and "Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom." The new rating will fit between the PG rating, or "parental guidance suggested," and the R rating, which requires that children under 17 be accompanied by a parent or guardian.

The rating system was instituted by the Motion Picture Association of America in 1968. Other ratings are G for "general audiences, all ages admitted," and X for "no one under 17 admitted."

### For the Record

The Rhode Island Legislature granted officials on Block Island on Wednesday the authority to strictly control the hundreds of noisy motor scooters that prompted residents on the tiny resort island to try to secede from the state. (UPI)

Allan J. MacEachen, Canada's external affairs minister and a close aide to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, said Wednesday he was quitting politics and had turned down a post in the cabinet of Prime Minister-designate John N. Turner. (Reuters)

A ban on two political parties was overturned Thursday by the Israeli Supreme Court, clearing the way for the ultra-right Kach party and the leftist Progressive List for Peace, an Arab-Jewish pact, to run in the July 23 general election. The two parties had been disqualified last week by a parliamentary election committee. (Reuters)

Martin Bangemann was sworn in Thursday as West German economics minister following the resignation of Otto Lambdordoff in a corruption scandal. Both men are members of the Free Democratic Party. (AP)

Two hijackers of an Iranian jetliner arrived in Baghdad from Cairo late Wednesday and were granted political asylum by Iraq after Egypt refused to accept them. The British Broadcasting Corp. reported. It said they arrived on a regular flight while the three crew members forced to fly them to Cairo were returning the commandeered Boeing 727 to Tehran. (UPI)

The Portuguese Supreme Court on Wednesday annulled a judgment clearing Mohammed Hussein Rashid, 23, of killing Issam Sartawi, a Palestinian moderate, in April 1983. Mr. Rashid confessed to helping in the murder and acting as a decoy but denied firing the fatal shot. No plot for a new trial was announced. (Reuters)

The European Community and 64 developing countries opened talks Thursday in Luxembourg aimed at renewing the Lomé pact, first signed 10 years ago. The agreement provides development aid to African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and regulates their access to EC markets. (Reuters)

An ethnic Albanian of Yugoslavia's Kosovo province was sentenced to 15 years in prison Thursday for throwing a bomb that seriously injured one person in the town of Djakovica last March, the national news agency Tanjug reported. (AP)

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Announcing the sale of a highly important collection of fine jewellery and objet d'art from the renowned workshops of Asprey & Company, Bond Street, London. The collection is worth in excess of US\$5 million and is now offered at up to 50% discount for immediate sale.

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A suite of matching earrings, ring and a necklace set in 18 ct. yellow gold with sapphires and diamonds (39.5 cts. diamonds, 27.69 cts. sapphires), currently retailing for US\$114,936, now offered for US\$57,468. An 18 ct. yellow gold, sapphire and diamond wrist watch, currently retailing for US\$46,796, now offered for US\$23,398. An emerald and diamond necklace in 18 ct. yellow gold setting (13.90 ct. emeralds, 12.77 ct. diamonds), currently retailing for US\$42,308, now offered for US\$21,154.

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## U.S. Senate Approves Use of High Schools For Religious Meetings

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate, on an 88-11 vote, has approved a measure that would enable students to hold religious meetings in public high schools before or after regular hours.

Strongly supported by President Ronald Reagan, the measure is intended to overcome court decisions barring religious meetings in public schools as a violation of the constitutional principle of separation of church and state.

It was adopted Wednesday not as a proposed constitutional amendment but as an amendment to a bill that would approve programs worth nearly \$1 billion to improve instruction in mathematics, science and foreign languages.

Earlier this year, the Senate defeated a proposed constitutional amendment that would have permitted organized prayer in the public schools.

"Because of a number of court rulings, there was a sealed door keeping any practice of religion out of the schools," Senator Jeremiah Denton, Republican of Alabama, principal sponsor of the measure, said after the lopsided vote.

[The legislation faces a roadblock in the House of Representatives, where it is opposed by Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts. The Associated Press reported, when Representative Carl D. Perkins, the Kentucky Democrat who is chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, tried to send the House version of the math-science bill to a house-Senate conference to reconcile differences, Mr. O'Neill told him that the bill also must go to the Judiciary Committee. The Judiciary chairman, Representative Don Edwards, Democrat of California, opposes the religious proposal.

[Mr. Perkins indicated he would try to bring the measure up under a social procedure late next month, at committee sources said that rather delay could kill the bill for this session.]

Unlike the House proposal, which would cut off federal funds from school districts that do not allow such religious meetings, the Senate measure provided no specific sanctions.

Supporters said the enforcement mechanism would be the civil lawsuits that could be brought by those denied facilities for religious meetings.

In a compromise reached with some Senate opponents, the measure also would allow student political and philosophical groups to meet in the public high schools. The bill applies only to high school students.

"This is an effort to craft some language to break down the barrier between church and state," said Senator Howard H. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, the principal opponent.

Similarly, Senator John Danforth, Republican of Missouri, an ordained Episcopal minister, said: "We are talking about the right to proselytize. It is absolutely predictable that if religious enterprise is to take place in public schools, part of that exercise is going to be to get others to join the group."

Shortly after adoption, Theodore R. Mann, president of the American Jewish Congress, pledged to file suit should the bill become law. "We will initiate action in the courts," he said, "to invalidate it as another in a long sequence of efforts by school-prayer advocates to break the constitutional wall between church and state."

### House Backs Drinking Bill

The House swiftly approved and sent to Mr. Reagan on Thursday a bill that would force states to raise their minimum drinking age to 21 or lose U.S. highway funds, The Washington Post reported.

The politically popular election-year measure, approved by the Senate on Tuesday night, also would increase funding for states that enact mandatory penalties for drunk driving.



Roberto d'Aubuisson, left, arriving on Capitol Hill for his meeting with U.S. senators.

## Democrats Weigh Impact of Mondale-Hart Unity

By Phil Gailey

WASHINGTON — There comes a point in any political entanglement when events and timing make it ripe for resolution.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, who remained on the sidelines in the Democratic presidential primary campaign, has seized and seized such a moment in the dispute between Walter F. Mondale and Gary Hart and demonstrated once again his ability to influence his party's course.

As Mr. Mondale, the apparent Democratic presidential nominee, met with the Colorado senator in New York on Tuesday—a show of unity that resulted from Mr. Kennedy's peacemaking role in recent days — political professionals and others began to consider the impact of bringing the two rivals together.

First, there appears to be general agreement that Mr. Hart's decision to make peace may have considerably narrowed Mr. Mondale's

choice of running mate to either Mr. Hart or a woman.

Second, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson's position to challenge Mr. Mondale on party rules appears to have been severely weakened by Mr. Hart's move, giving Mr. Mondale a greater degree of political

### NEWS ANALYSIS

independence from Mr. Jackson as he tries to put together a winning Democratic coalition this fall.

But the first burst of Democratic unity in this campaign year is almost certain to be short-lived as attention begins to shift back to Mr. Mondale's choice of a running mate. This has the potential to make some elements of the party unhappy.

Now that Mr. Hart has abandoned his threat of challenging what he called Mr. Mondale's "tainted delegates" at the Democratic National Convention next month, the pressure is building for Mr. Mondale to choose his former

rival as a running mate, the ultimate unity gesture between the two men who waged a bitter and at times personal campaign against each other in the primaries.

Mr. Hart's political advisers are urging him to accept the offer if it comes, despite his repeated statements that the vice presidency neither interests him nor suits his style.

Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, the speaker of the House of Representatives, predicted Tuesday that Mr. Mondale's choice of a running mate was "going to be Hart or a woman."

Mr. Mondale's aides, without trying to minimize Mr. Kennedy's role, noted that the conciliatory process was well under way before the Massachusetts senator became involved last Friday. Mr. Kennedy's initiative, they said, converged with developments in the party's rules and platform committees, both controlled by Mr. Mondale's supporters.

Last week, Mr. Mondale's delegates made a broad range of platform concessions to Mr. Hart's forces, and the rules committee accepted in principle several of Mr. Hart's proposed reforms in the party's delegate-selection process.

In the end, however, Mr. Kennedy emerged as the one Democrat with the political authority to step into the peacemaker's role.

Robert S. Strauss, a former party chairman who supports Mr. Mondale, played a leading role in an aborted unity campaign before the Texas caucuses on May 5, but Mr. Strauss's move was denounced by Mr. Hart as a step designed to make it appear that Mr. Mondale was assured of the nomination.

Mr. Kennedy remained neutral throughout the primary campaign, and when it ended June 5, Mr. Mondale sent word that he would like to have the senator's endorsement.

In the end, however, Mr. Kennedy, asked to put it off, explaining that he did not want to add to the pressure on Mr. Hart until the candidate had time to reflect on his situation.

After discussions between his staff members and Mr. Hart's aides, Mr. Kennedy flew to Minnesota on Sunday night for a private meeting with Mr. Mondale. There, he laid out Mr. Hart's case and put the two rivals on the telephone to talk. The next morning, Mr. Kennedy endorsed Mr. Mondale.

The remaining obstacle to a harmonious convention is Mr. Jackson, who was in Cuba and Central

## Salvadoran Rightist, in U.S., Asserts He Supports Duarte Peace Initiative

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Roberto d'Aubuisson, the Salvadoran rightist leader, in a softening of his opposition to the left, said Thursday that he supports the peace plan of President José Napoleón Duarte and will oppose the government in a "constructive, conscientious" way on areas of disagreement.

At a press conference, Mr. d'Aubuisson issued a point-by-point rebuttal to what he characterized as a concerted campaign among his critics to portray him as a death squad chief intent on subverting El Salvador's infant democracy.

Responding to those who contend that his Nationalist Republican Alliance is made up of "oligarchs, ultra-rightists, fascists and enemies of the poor," he said the party, known as ARENA, is composed of "middle class, lower middle class and peasant groups" and has the allegiance of Salvadorans

residing in 85 percent of the national territory.

Mr. d'Aubuisson said that if the Duarte government wants to allow the Salvadoran guerrilla movement to field candidates in municipal and legislative elections set for sometime in 1985, he would support the move "but only if they are legally inscribed."

Western diplomats in El Salvador have said the left might be willing to take part in local elections where it stood a chance of gaining some power, especially in areas under rebel control.

However, Mr. d'Aubuisson said, "We can't support or aid any negotiations for a share of power." Mr. d'Aubuisson assumed a far more conciliatory stance about rebel participation in his country's political process than he has in the past.

On Wednesday, a majority of the U.S. Senate stayed away from a meeting with Mr. d'Aubuisson. Appearing relaxed and cheerful, he met for about 45 minutes with a predominantly Republican group of about 15 senators who asked him "every tough question in the book," according to Senator Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota. "He seemed really forthcoming. I was very impressed."

The Senate majority whip, Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska, invited all 100 senators to the session in a Capitol conference room because, he said, it was better "to keep someone in the system than to shut him out."

But the Senate minority leader, Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, predicted before the meeting that not many senators would attend. "I don't think many senators would want to legitimize his visit, his search for respectability," Mr. Byrd said.

Mr. Byrd added that he had received a Central Intelligence Agen-

cy briefing earlier this week on the reported plot against the life of Ambassador Thomas R. Pickering. "Indications from all reports I've seen are that he might have been involved or knew about it and his aides may have been involved," Mr. Byrd said.

On Wednesday night, Mr. d'Aubuisson clashed with Senator Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, during a nationally televised appearance. "Mr. d'Aubuisson has been directly involved in terrorist activities by anybody's definition... and we're treating him as some sort of a hero," Mr. Dodd said. "I think that's wrong."

Mr. d'Aubuisson called Mr. Dodd's remarks irresponsible and said, "Either he is lying or he is incompetent." (AP, UPI, WP)

### El Salvador Dam Attacked

Leftist guerrillas overran El Salvador's largest hydroelectric plant in a pre-dawn attack Thursday, seized many hostages and threatened to destroy the installation. The Associated Press reported from San Salvador.

The rebels assaulted the Cerron Grande dam, 54 miles (86 kilometers) north of the capital, taking both military and civilian hostages.

Later, Colonel Ricardo Aristides Cienfuegos, the army's press spokesman, told reporters, "We have the plant surrounded and our troops have entered the installations."

The insurgents also ambushed army troops sent to the hydroelectric plant from Sanamueque, 20 miles to the east, and from Chalatenango, 15 miles to the north.

In telephone calls to radio stations in San Salvador, the rebels said they would destroy the plant unless the Salvadoran Army stopped its counterattack.

## Brazil Drops Election Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

be chosen by an electoral college in January.

In a message to Congress Thursday morning, the president said he was "not able to permit" the change in his proposal and said the attitude of the opposition, in his "attempt to improve the institutions," was a "profound disappointment."

### Opposition Comment

Earlier Thursday, news agencies reported from Brasília:

The opposition had planned, through command of a majority in the 479-seat House of Deputies, to amend the government proposal before any constitutional change was voted on. A two-thirds majority is needed to change the constitution.

"Public opinion demands an immediate election," said Senator Alfonso Camargo, general secretary of the largest opposition party, the Democratic Movement, "and the government cannot ask that public representatives we forgo constitutional means to seek what the people want."

Tancredino Neves, the governor of the state of Minas Gerais, who is considered a likely opposition presidential candidate, said earlier that if the government withdrew its proposed constitutional amendment, it would only unify the four opposition parties around one candidate for the January electoral college ballot.

## Mondale Faces A Warning on Women's Revolt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A group of about 25 congresswomen and feminist leaders committed to the presidential bid of Walter F. Mondale say they will warn him this week that failure to choose a woman as his running mate could trigger a walkout at the Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Mondale's most prominent women supporters gathered for two hours Tuesday to discuss strategy for getting a woman on the Democratic ticket. They are to meet with Mr. Mondale on Saturday after he addresses the annual conference of the National Organization for Women in Miami Beach.

Some feminist leaders have threatened a walkout at the party convention in San Francisco in July if a woman is not selected as the vice presidential candidate.

The women supporting Mr. Mondale stressed that they did not support a walkout but would tell Mr. Mondale that they might not be able to control a rebellion if one erupts on the floor.

Among those meeting with Mr. Mondale on Saturday will be former Representative Bella Abzug of New York; Anne Wexler, a lobbyist; Carol Bellamy, president of the New York City Council; and the author Betty Friedan.

## New Jersey Rules Hosts Liable in Drunken Driving

United Press International

TRENTON, New Jersey — Hosts who allow their guests to drink and drive can be sued by victims of subsequent traffic accidents, the state Supreme Court has ruled.

The ruling Wednesday allows Joseph and Catherine Zak to be sued by a woman hurt in a 1980 car crash caused by a man who drank too much Scotch at the Zaks' home in Long Branch.

Chief Justice Robert Wilentz wrote: "Where the social host directly serves the drunken guest and continues to do so even after the guest is visibly intoxicated — knowing that the guest will soon be driving home — the social host may be liable by the consequences of the so-called drunken driving."

In the past, state courts have held bar owners legally responsible if their customers became drunk and caused an accident. New Jersey courts have previously limited a social host's liability in drunken driving accidents to those involving minors, not adults, who were served liquor at the host's home.

## U.S. Congress Approves Tax Increase

Bill Also Cuts Spending to Reduce Deficits by \$63 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Congress has given final approval to a combination of tax increases and spending cuts aimed at reducing federal deficits by an estimated \$63 billion over the next three years.

The bill is the first step in a larger election-year effort to reduce the deficit, to which both houses of Congress are theoretically committed.

Hours after the House of Representatives voted, 268-155, to approve the measure Wednesday, the Senate gave its approval, 83-15. The bill now goes to President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Reagan had sent letters to legislators Wednesday reiterating his "support for this major element of the deficit-reduction package."

The chief White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said Thursday that Mr. Reagan would sign the legislation but that he did not know when.

Still unresolved in Congress are the other major elements of the deficit-reduction plan. Most important among the remaining disputes is one between the Democratic-controlled House and the

Republican-controlled Senate over how much to cut Mr. Reagan's military-budget buildup.

The tax section of the bill approved Wednesday, the third federal tax increase in three years, would raise about \$50 billion by 1987 by modifying more than 200 provisions in the Internal Revenue Code.

The bill would provide about \$13 billion in spending cuts over the next three years, mostly in Medicare. The bill would increase payments made by patients for the supplementary insurance that helps defray doctor bills, and it would freeze payments to doctors for 15 months.

Combined with small steps taken earlier and interest that will be saved because the government will not need to borrow as much, Congress has reduced expected deficits over the next three years by about \$85 billion, compared with goals of \$140 billion and \$180 billion that were set, respectively, by the Senate and House earlier this year.

On the still-unresolved question of military spending targets for next year, Senate Republicans re-

jected Wednesday a compromise figure from House Democrats.

First, the Senate Republicans proposed a range of \$285.7 billion to \$299 billion, representing after-inflation growth rates of 3.5 percent and nearly 8 percent approved earlier by the House and Senate, respectively.

Then House Democrats rejected the range and proposed their own compromise of \$292.2 billion, or an increase of about 5 percent after accounting for inflation, which the Senate Republicans rejected.

(WP, AP, UPI)

### House Passes Military Bill

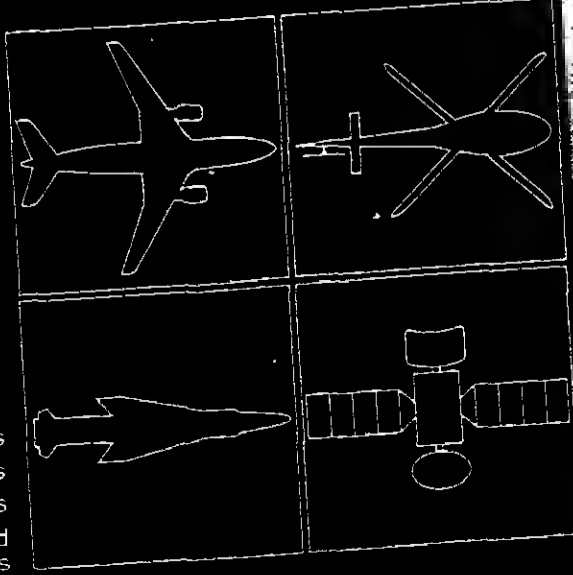
The House approved an \$8.3-billion military construction appropriations measure Wednesday night that seeks to get U.S. allies to pay for a larger share of military costs. United Press International reported.

The measure, passed 347-52, now goes to the Senate.

Before the bill reached the floor, \$300 million in projects that could be financed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or other allies were eliminated.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Central American Moment

Two developments make this Ronald Reagan's most interesting moment in Central America. The Senate, following the House, has halted support for the Nicaraguan "contras." And American and Nicaraguan diplomats have just conducted two days of talks at a Mexican retreat. Meanwhile there is Jesse Jackson, not to speak of Roberto d'Aubuisson.

The Reagan administration's "secret" war against the Sandinistas is wrong, unfocused and counterproductive, and has been from the start. Congress, having approved of it when it was small and quiet, seems intent on dropping it now that it has become hot and public. Something is owed, however, to the Nicaraguans who took up arms expecting American support. If they are not to be sustained further in battle, they must be sustained in retreat and in readjusting their lives.

The contra operation was variously conceived, explained and received as an effort to 1) overthrow the Sandinistas, 2) push the insurgents into a share of power in Managua, and 3) negotiate an end to Nicaragua's support for insurgents in El Salvador. The last two purposes still enjoy broad legitimacy. Here is where those talks in Mexico come in.

Washington still has available considerable political and economic resources, plus the potential weight of the Contadora group of Latin American mediators, especially Mexico. The deal that begs to be made is for the United States to assure the Sandinistas a reasonable

place in the region and for the Sandinistas to assure the contras a reasonable place in Nicaragua. The phasing out of the contras will prevent the Sandinistas from using them further as an alibi for cracking down at home or for pushing a "revolution without borders."

Fidel Castro promised the Rev. Jesse Jackson, an enemy of drugs, some 20 American drug offenders. And he also appears to have promised him the release of 26 political prisoners. Otherwise, Mr. Jackson is returning from his trip to the region with his press notes.

Those who had anticipated either mischief or a breakthrough should note that Mr. Jackson's interlocutors appeared quite aware of the limitations of presidential candidates moonlighting as free-lance diplomats.

The far right in Washington, meanwhile, is hosting Roberto d'Aubuisson, the defeated Salvadoran presidential candidate whom the administration recently linked to a plot to assassinate the American ambassador; he says he blocked such a plot. That he came to Washington, however, matters less than that the United States is insisting to the Salvadorans that it must play by the rules. There lies the best hope of advancing President José Napoleón Duarte's strategy of first eliminating the violence (official and unofficial) on the right and then trying to draw the left into a political process. In El Salvador, as in Nicaragua, accommodation must be the goal.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Some Taxing Alternatives

After the radical Reagan tax cuts and defense spending increases, the stability of the U.S. economy — and of the world's, for that matter — depends on ever greater reductions in the looming federal deficits. And any plausible reduction must include another round of larger tax increases.

Sweeping changes in federal tax law have been discussed for months, even at the Reagan Treasury. Most of the talk emphasizes reforms, which are certainly needed. The tax code has become a maze of preferences and exceptions, forcing ordinary taxpayers to hire experts to fill out the forms and spreading cynicism about the system's equity. Reforms like the "fair tax" proposed by Senator Bill Bradley, New Jersey and Representative Richard Gephardt of Missouri would simplify collections and reduce maximum tax rates without much changing the amounts collected from different income classes.

Reform, if perceived as fair, would probably reduce resistance to a tax increase. But it would not in itself bring in more revenue. And without more revenue, there is little chance of holding the budget deficits below \$300 billion a year at the end of this decade. Only the Federal Reserve could then resist inflation by raising interest rates, a dangerous invitation to another recession. So no matter who is elected in November, a choice of new taxes will quickly appear on the national agenda. Consider some of the alternatives:

■ **Surcharge.** Personal tax rates have fallen by 25 percent since 1981 and effective corporate rates are falling even more rapidly. Why not reverse the process? An across-the-board surcharge would ask equal sacrifice of all. The main drawback is that its very simplicity would make the increase hard to hide. It would be rather obviously undoing President

Reagan's most dramatic first-term action.

■ **Deindexing.** Current law will soon index tax rates to the cost of living, preventing "bracket creep" — a higher tax burden as inflation raises income but not buying power. Eliminating this index sounds easy because it has not yet taken effect. But it would strike hardest at middle-income taxpayers and leave effective tax rates capriciously dependent on inflation. Also, deindexing would not raise much revenue unless prices again shot up.

■ **Value-added tax.** Instead of fiddling with the income tax, the United States could follow Europe into a hidden national sales tax. It appeals to big business because it is simple to collect, wherever anyone adds "value" to a product in the production process. It might also be perceived as the least burdensome by taxpayers. But liberals would have to be persuaded that it is not regressive and conservatives would resist because they think it would reduce pressure on Congress to cut spending.

■ **Energy tax.** Like a value-added tax, a tax on fuels would be relatively easy to collect. But it would also encourage energy conservation and reduce dependence on the politically unstable Gulf. By reducing the demand for oil it would reduce the world price, effectively passing some of the U.S. tax burden to oil producers. Yet nobody wants such a tax. Elected officials think energy taxes are to the public what lima beans are to 5-year-olds.

It is too soon and probably also pointless to select the most desirable form of tax increase now. Increasing revenues will be so urgent next year that the "best" tax is almost surely the one that stands the best chance of passage. But that is why the alternatives are best debated now, so that a consensus can develop without losing precious time next year.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Opinion

### To Summit or Not to Summit

East-West relations have rarely been so strained. A U.S.-Soviet summit has not taken place since 1979. It is in neither party's interest to allow the situation to go on much longer. Many burning issues await open discussion leading to practical solutions. The fact that this is an election year may handicap President Reagan as an effective summit negotiator. But he is far from being a lame duck in light of his popularity at home. Summit talks are no panacea, but they can set a constructive tone and framework for future action.

— The Korea Herald (Seoul).

Although widely welcomed, President Reagan's new eagerness for a summit would be worrying if there were any real prospect of a getting together in the near future. Mr. Reagan faces an election; Mr. Chernomerkov, an equally old and far less healthy man, has been only four months in office and does not give the impression that he has got complete control in Moscow. Neither of them is comfortably experienced in East-West negotiation. In these circumstances, the worst effects of the summit syndrome — the raising of expectations, the

pressure to produce ostensible achievements without much caution about possible side-effects, the bitterness of swift disappointment — could prove particularly damaging.

— The Economist (London).

### A Role for Tokyo on Latin Debt?

The recent meeting of Latin American debtors in Colombia ended on a conciliatory note, rejecting the idea of a debtors' cartel and calling for dialogue with creditors. But a solution to the debt crisis still seems a long way off. To ease the crushing debt burden the debtor countries are required to put their economic houses in order. This means taking austere measures. But austerity is a bitter pill.

Technical measures to lighten the burden, such as placing limits on interest rates, stretching out repayment periods, and reducing bank commissions, will help, but they will not be sufficient. Japan is now cast in the role of a capital supplier, according to a government report. The country should participate more positively in the international endeavor to resolve the debt crisis by exploring ways to make more effective use of its large savings.

— The Japan Times (Tokyo).

## The Rush to a Summit Carries Some Risks

By Gordon A. Craig

and injustice — and for all of which the world paid dearly.

This did not discourage the subsequent use of the summit conference. Lloyd George was a great believer in this method of dealing with problems, for he had a low opinion of professional diplomats and their belief that the notes and memoranda were the best means of clarifying issues. "Letters are the very devil," he said on one occasion. "If you want to settle a thing, you see your opponent and talk it over with him. The last thing you do is write him a letter!"

Unfortunately, Lloyd George's summits at Cannes, San Remo and Geneva in Italy, and Spa, Belgium, in the early 1920s had a habit of coming

trous. Called for the purpose of finding an Anglo-French-Italian consensus on blocking new aggression by Hitler, the "Stresa Front" collapsed when Mussolini interpreted certain formulations used by Mr. MacDonald to mean that Italy would not be debarré from its own kind of aggression in Abyssinia.

As war came closer at the end of the 1930s, it was Franklin D. Roosevelt's fond belief that it might be averted if only the leaders of the various great powers could meet in Washington and talk their differences away. His persistence in this belief, even when Hitler was poised to attack Austria, led Ambassador William C. Bullitt to remark that his

*"There is much to be said for Frederick the Great's dictum that heads of state should, whenever possible, avoid meeting each other."*

summit as soon as they were over, since the participants could never agree later about the conclusions of these intimate talks. This was characteristic of many similar meetings in the 1930s.

The meeting at Bessing near Geneva in 1931, at which Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson convened with Ramsay MacDonald of Britain, André Tardieu of France, Dietrich Brandt of Italy and Heinrich Brüning of Germany to work out a common approach to the Disarmament Conference of 1932, was nothing short of a comedy of errors. Each participant attributed to others views that were subsequently denied by them. Mr. Stimson went home convinced that he had cleared away all outstanding differences between France and Germany. In fact, it was precisely those differences that broke up the Disarmament Conference.

Four years later, the Stresa Conference in Italy was even more disas-

plan would be "as if in the palmist days of Al Capone you had summoned a national convention of psychoanalysts to Washington to discuss the psychological causes of crime."

But Roosevelt was not easily discouraged, and during the war he indulged his conviction of the importance of solving problems by personal contact. It cannot be said that the summits at Tehran and Yalta did much to prove his point.

Summit conferences always suffer from two disadvantages. First, while they have a legitimate place in the symbolism of diplomatic intercourse (they are good places, for instance, for celebrating successful negotiations), they are no place for conducting serious business. Heads of state always are under multiple pressures, and when they go to such meetings they do not have enough time to master their briefing books. Accordingly, they make mistakes.

Second, as Richard Nixon once

wrote, they always arouse unreasonable expectations and often create a mood of euphoria in which it is dangerously easy to believe that problems have been solved when this is far from being the case. This was true of the Locarno Conference of 1925, and of Eisenhower's Geneva summit in 1955, of which so much was claimed that proved to be ephemeral.

It would be idle to argue that all summits are unproductive. The Moscow summit of 1972 was crowned by the acceptance of SALT-1, and the Camp David summit of 1978 marked a significant breakthrough in relations between Egypt and Israel. But even the Moscow summit produced misunderstanding. The agreement on "Basic Principles of Relations," signed by Mr. Nixon and Leonid I. Brezhnev, was cast in such general terms that the two parties went away believing it meant different things.

Americans thought the Russians had agreed to stop intervening in Third World areas; the Russians believed that, by recognizing their superpower status, the Americans had agreed that they could intervene anywhere they pleased. As for Camp David, the views of its meaning by the Americans and Prime Minister Menachem Begin were rarely, in subsequent years, in accord.

Mr. Reagan is justified in being less enthusiastic about the prospects of a summit than are the Democratic candidates and Senator Baker and Percy. He is right in insisting that it would have to be carefully and clearly prepared. There always is the danger that a summit without preconditions would be another slanging match such as the Vienna summit of 1961, from which John F. Kennedy emerged visibly shaken, saying, "It will be a cold winter."

The writer is J.E. Wallace Sterling, professor emeritus of humanities at Stanford University and co-author of "Force and Statecraft: Diplomatic Problems of Our Times." He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

## Meanwhile, Be Prudent, Not Passive

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Now that the U.S. administration says it is eager for all kinds of talks with the Russians, Moscow has buttoned up tightly. Worse, it has engaged in a propaganda campaign comparing President Reagan's policies with Hitler's. It is nasty, but not necessarily ominous unless something happens to panic the old men in the Kremlin into proving their mettle.

The major concern of experienced Western diplomats is a lack of confidence in Soviet-American communication for crisis management. The problem is not a plunge toward head-on collision but a flare-up in some other part of the world that could drag the superpowers into confrontation for fear of looking irresolute.

Mr. Reagan has sent three personal messages to the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, presumably in reassurance. No information is available on his answers, but the White House should not be discouraged. Reassurance costs nothing; there is a tangibly aching wish for it in Moscow even if it brings no gratitude.

In this difficult period, there are two immediate tasks for U.S. policy. One is to reach the best possible understanding of the Kremlin's position on the basis of visible facts. The other is to wait without pique at being snubbed, but to wait actively, not passively.

The Soviet people as well as the elite are very proud of their superpower status. But understanding requires a sense of the weakness and lack of self-confidence they feel.

They have vast military strength, a stark challenge to the West. As Dimitri Simes says in Foreign Policy, however, "The nature of the challenge has changed in a number of important respects. What was initially an ideological threat from a militarily weak but charismatic revolutionary, internationalist Bolshevik regime has gradually turned into a fairly conventional geopolitical challenge from the Russian Communist empire."

At great cost, the Russians have built an elaborate system to protect themselves against the hostilities of the world; but they have found it does not make them feel safe. It is certainly their own fault, but it must be seen in their view as a huge disappointment and a source of worry. They thought they had built military security and installed a profound respect with their vast arsenal. Now they are disconcerted by new U.S. missiles in Europe and by what must be to them the surprising lack of trembling in the West at their counterdeployments in Eastern Europe and off America's coasts.

They are increasingly concerned about the implications of what Soviet commentators call the "new triangle," the U.S.-Japan-China relation. "In the 1950s," one said, "the trouble was East Europe. Will we have to go through that all over again in Asia?"

They thought they had imperial policies solved after the effective repression of Czechoslovakia's ferment in 1968. Now Poland proves such solutions do not last.

Other East European regimes are showing signs of restive national interest despite ideological and bloc loyalty. Intervention in Afghanistan settled nothing. Détente is gone.

And, of prime importance, the rulers thought they had firmly rooted their ideological culture. Now the "Soviet model" attracts no one and they are faced with a stunning generation gap at home. It is at least as wide as the Western gap of the 1960s.

While it is not expressed in open revolt, and cannot be because of repression, it is harder for the Russians to deal with than it was for Western parents, because the system is not flexible enough to co-opt. The young are not anti-Communist, as far as one can tell, but they have turned out and turned off.

"They are only interested in material things, and they aren't happy," said a middle-aged parent sadly. With a wistful smile he added, "Even those in my generation who've become cynical still have a little room for idealism in their hearts."

Read this to mean the young do not believe, a grave blow to builders of a system that exacted the most horrible sacrifice in the name of future generations. Not knowing what to do next, the leadership grows. Hence the complaints of loss of direction.

Waiting until Moscow is willing to try new initiatives does not mean Washington should do nothing, however. It means full preparations for future negotiations, probing for useful small steps, and above all, taking care that the rush of technology in the meantime does not force the chance of arms control.

This applies especially to space weapons. It will be America's loss, quite as much as the Soviet Union's, if the weapons inventors get so far ahead of the stalled diplomats that there is no catching them when the thaw comes.

The New York Times

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### 'Big Lie' on Nicaragua

The Reagan administration is successfully making use of Joseph Goebbels' "big lie" technique with respect to Nicaragua.

In defending its aggression against that country, the administration speaks continually of the need to dislodge the Sandinistas from exporting revolution to El Salvador. The charge that Nicaragua is aiding the Salvadoran guerrillas has been repeated so many times that it has come to be taken as fact even by those who oppose U.S. intervention.

But despite its zeal to justify its position, the Reagan administration has, in the words of Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, produced no "conclusive information" to support

its charges against the government of Nicaragua.

WILLIAM D. MYERS  
Madrid

### Viewing Soviet Churches

Seth Mydans's U.S. Church Leaders, "June 22" removes the last bit of a basis, if indeed there had been any left, for spiritual and moral authority of these church leaders and their organization. Their statements are a faithful echo of those made by Charles Lindbergh and others like him during and after visits to another totalitarian society, Nazi Germany, in the 1930s.

R. GOLDMANN  
New York

## Free Democrats' Woes Threaten Bonn Coalition

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — The tail that has so often wagged the West German political dog, the Free Democratic Party, is limping these days, with the consequence that the whole beast — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition government — is weak and shaky.

Whatever its troubles — the treadmill economy, labor unrest, diplomatic impotence, scandal, the chancellor's inefficiency — they are exacerbated by the decline of the Free Democrats and the gradual eclipse of their leader, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

True, the demise of the party, whose fate hangs on the requirement to obtain at least 5 percent of the popular vote for representation in the Bundestag, has been pressed before, always prematurely. But now it seems ineluctable.

The party is now represented in only 5 of the 11 state legislatures. In the election to the European Parliament the Free Democrats polled only 4.8 percent, short of the 5 percent needed to stay in that body.

To complicate matters, Otto Lambdors, a Free Democrat, has resigned as economics minister because of a formal indictment on bribery and corruption charges. The party's third cabinet member, Justice Minister Hans Engelhard, has turned out to be a political lightweight whose support even among fellow Free Democrats is waning.

The Free Democrats' political clout is thus drastically reduced, leading to mounting speculation about the future of the coalition.

The professed alternatives are many. One has Mr. Kohl dropping the Free Democrats and solidifying on until the next scheduled elections in March 1987, either with a minority government or in a "grand coalition" with the Social Democrats. Another version envisions the Free Democrats themselves dropping

out, on the assumption that they can regain popularity only by dissociating themselves from Mr. Kohl and the Christian Democrats. Yet a third variation plays on the possibility of an early election in which the Christian Democrats would hope to obtain an absolute majority in parliament.

Mr. Genscher, in any case, has formally announced that he will step down as party leader no later than next February. At the same time, he indicated his intention to remain as foreign minister — a goal that seems unrealistic considering that the government slot depends on his political weight, which would be all without the party leadership.

An even greater problem facing him will be finding a successor. Reportedly he has made his choice: Martin Bangemann, who until the party's defeat in the European elections headed its four-member delegation to Strasbourg and was floor leader there of the European Liberal-Democrat faction.

He has now been offered by Mr. Genscher as the replacement for Mr. Lambdors, and Mr. Kohl endorsed the choice. But whether Mr. Bangemann can win the support of the party's many factions is uncertain. His qualifications as an economics minister are in doubt. He has no financial or economic experience. Certainly he is energetic, charismatic and oratorically skilled, but those qualities may not suffice to pull the party out of its doldrums.

His troubles have a long history that culminated in the fall of 1982 when Mr. Genscher, in league with Mr. Lambdors, pulled the levers that led to the breakup of their coalition with the Social Democrats, and the Free Democrats' shift of alliance to the Christian Democrats.

That move was precipitated by Mr. Genscher's fear that the party



Hans-Dietrich Genscher

would stumble badly in forthcoming state and national elections. But the switch accelerated the decline.

From the 1950s through the 1970s the party's existence seemed justified in voters' eyes because it represented a third force, a font of new ideas and a moderator between the two large blocs. In coalition with the Christian Democrats under Konrad Adenauer and Ludwig Erhard it served as a kind of loose tie toward special reform and a more pragmatic foreign policy, especially toward the Soviet bloc.

After 1969, in coalition with the Social Democrats, it acted as a kind of brake to prevent the senior partner from going too far left. But when it again changed alliance in October 1982, it wrote its own obituary. In coalition with Mr. Kohl it is a mere purveyor of the majority the chancellor lacks in parliament. Now

it needs to establish its own identity with forceful ideas and imaginative policies apart from those of the Christian Democrats.

Mr. Kohl can ill-afford to let the Free Democrats play such roles. But without them, he would have to open his cabinet to Bavaria's Franz Josef Strauss, who once said that he did not care who serves as "chancellor under me."

So Mr. Kohl's political future rests on continuing a coalition with what appears to be a lame duck. Even if he were to take the gamble of calling an early election in the hope of winning an absolute majority — an unlikely outcome judging from the opinion surveys — he would still have the "Strauss problem." And a partnership with the Social Democrats might well entail the price of Mr. Kohl's own head.

International Herald Tribune

## For Once, Polish Election Results Speak for Themselves

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Comrade Irina Konopko was an officer of the KGB, a specialist in fraudulent operations. In the 1950s, the Kremlin would send her to Warsaw to help the Polish comrades organize their free and democratic elections.

She became a full-time member of a special cell set up by the Polish Ministry of Security. The results of her efforts were always impressive: The final vote count and the report of the Central Election Commission were signed the day before the elections. Just a few hours after the polling booths closed, a communiqué would announce the Communist Party's "unquestionable" triumph.

That was 30 years ago; now, the current Polish government has ousted Mrs. Konopko. It announced the results of Sunday's elections five days in advance. While Mrs. Konopko and her successors always brought out a turnout of at least 95 percent, the government this time announced before the vote that it would be satisfied with a 65-percent to 80-percent turnout. And the authorities declared their divine surprise when 75 percent of the Polish electorate voted in favor of General Wojciech Jaruzelski's regime.

But the real surprise was that 25 percent of eligible Poles refused to vote. This represents a major defeat for the government.

Yet, the fight was unfair from the start. The regime decided to transform the election (since the legislative vote was considered too dangerous and had been postponed) into a test of strength. It was the first poll since the military coup

of December 1981. To turn the vote into a demonstration of normalization, Warsaw neglected no trick.

The party made sure that each time two candidates were nominated for one post, both had been chosen by the party and its allied organizations. Thus the only real issue was the rate of abstention.

While the government made full use of the state-owned media to launch its propaganda assault, the opposition risked prison to print and distribute clandestinely its tracts calling for a boycott of the elections.

The regime launched a campaign of intimidation by announcing the trial of the four leaders of KOR, the Workers' Self-Defense Committee, who called from their prison cells for a boycott of the elections. It arrested a number of militants, including Bogdan Lis, a leader of the clandestine Solidarity organization, and accused him of receiving money from abroad to organize a boycott of the vote. It warned any potential abstaining voter that there would be repercussions for refusing to vote, including the loss of passports, expulsion from universities, removal from waiting lists for apartments, and so on.

The regime failed. A 25-percent rate of abstention, recognized by the government, is unprecedented in the East, and for good reason — it carries a dangerous germ of contagion. A few weeks ago, one of the leaders of East Germany, who have shown little excessive sympathy for their political regime and who invented the notion of "voting with your feet," neverthe-

less "voted" at a rate of more than 99 percent for their Communist government. In the Soviet Union, even the dead vote in favor of the government.

So Poland's break with a Communist bloc sends a message that collective courage gives results, even under a Communist dictatorship. The Polish nation forced the government to admit the existence of political opposition.

The massive abstention means a massive rejection of Sovietization, a vote in favor of Europe and against Western indifference to the kidnapping of the heart of the Old Continent. The Poles have let it be known that Europe will know no stability at the expense of their enslavement. And Moscow must be asking itself what it can expect from a Warsaw Pact ally that includes at least 6 million opponents — one-quarter of Poland's eligible voters.

As in the days of Mrs. Konopko, the real rate of abstention remains a secret. Clandestine Solidarity officials believe that it may have been 20 percentage points higher than the official estimate.

It is to be expected that some of the 24 million Polish voters would vote through conviction. The Polish regime will soon celebrate its 40th anniversary; it has had time enough to create a powerful and privileged Nomenklatura. The army and the police, the Communist Party apparatus, and party satellites, members of the propaganda system, and of official unions, and all the pressure groups and units of repression make up the

millions of people whose future is tied to the system and who vote accordingly. An army spokesman boasted of a 100-percent turnout by the military.

Other Poles voted because the risks were too great not to vote. But the 25 percent who abstained are among the 10 million former members of Solidarity and include much of the country's intelligentsia.

If, as the Communist Party would like to make it appear, the vote was a plebiscite, it was a plebiscite against the party. The Communists' main electoral slogan was: Those who are absent are always wrong.

Not always, and not this time.

International Herald Tribune

## FROM OUR JUNE 29 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: India After Lord Kitchener

LONDON — Lord Curzon made an attack in the House of Lords [on June 28] on the policy of concentrating too much responsibility in the Commander-in-Chief in India. His speech was an indictment of the policy Lord Kitchener has pursued in India. Lord Curzon referred to the appointment of Sir O'Moore Creagh as Lord Kitchener's successor: "You are going to concentrate in the hands of one man in India not merely the executive control of the army, but also its patronage, its organization, its equipment, its inspection, its preparation for war and all the business of finance and administration. . . . There is no one in history except a Napoleon who could bear such a weight." Lord Morley, Secretary of State for India, paid tribute to Lord Kitchener.

### 1934: U.S. Steel Strike Is Averted

WASHINGTON — The threatened steel strike, regarded as the most serious obstacle that could have been placed in the path of recovery, has been averted. It was announced by the White House [on June 28], by both sides in the dispute accepting a mediation board with full jurisdiction over all differences involving labor difficulties. With 100,000 workers threatening to walk out and bring about a complete shutdown in the industry, eventually having a widespread effect on all heavy industries, the labor factions and the National Labor Board reached an agreement whereby each side will appoint three men to a six-man board. The agreement was negotiated by Frances E. Perkins, secretary of labor, and was approved by the President.

## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265, Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cable: Herald Paris.  
Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alain Lemerle, 24 Boulevard de la République, 75001 Paris, France. Tel. 61170.  
Managing Dir. U.S.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Ave., Long Beach, CA 90802. Tel. 262-0009.  
S.A. en capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.  
U.S. subscription: \$300 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
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## Zulu Picks Own Path In Fighting Apartheid

Chief Buthelezi Shuns Radicalism, But Refuses Nominal Independence

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

ULUNDI, South Africa — To the bald hills that rear and roll around this place, travelers still find faded monuments to the wars of a century ago when Britain's imperial forces fought a Zulu nation too proud to be subjugated without much spilling of blood.

In military terms, Britain's victory at Ulundi was total. But for other vantage points, history has blurred the lines a little. The Zulu nation remains aware of its own identity as South Africa's biggest ethnic group numbering about six million people.

The British rulers have left, but the conflict continues between the Afrikaners who succeeded them and the Zulus, albeit in a muted and ambivalent manner that both frustrates the white minority's notions of total racial separation and plunders the wider campaign by South Africa's 20 million blacks against their rulers.

The Zulu cause is indistinguishable from the figure of Chief Gaila Buthelezi, a scion of the Zulu royal house. The chief presides over the administration of KwaZulu, the regimented, so-called homeland set up by the white authorities for the Zulus. He also leads a political grouping called Inkatha, which claims a membership of 900,000, the largest following of any black political group.

After South Africa signed a non-aggression pact in March with Mozambique that ended the alliance between Mozambique and the main black opposition to the South African government, Inkatha should be poised to reinforce its position as a commanding voice.

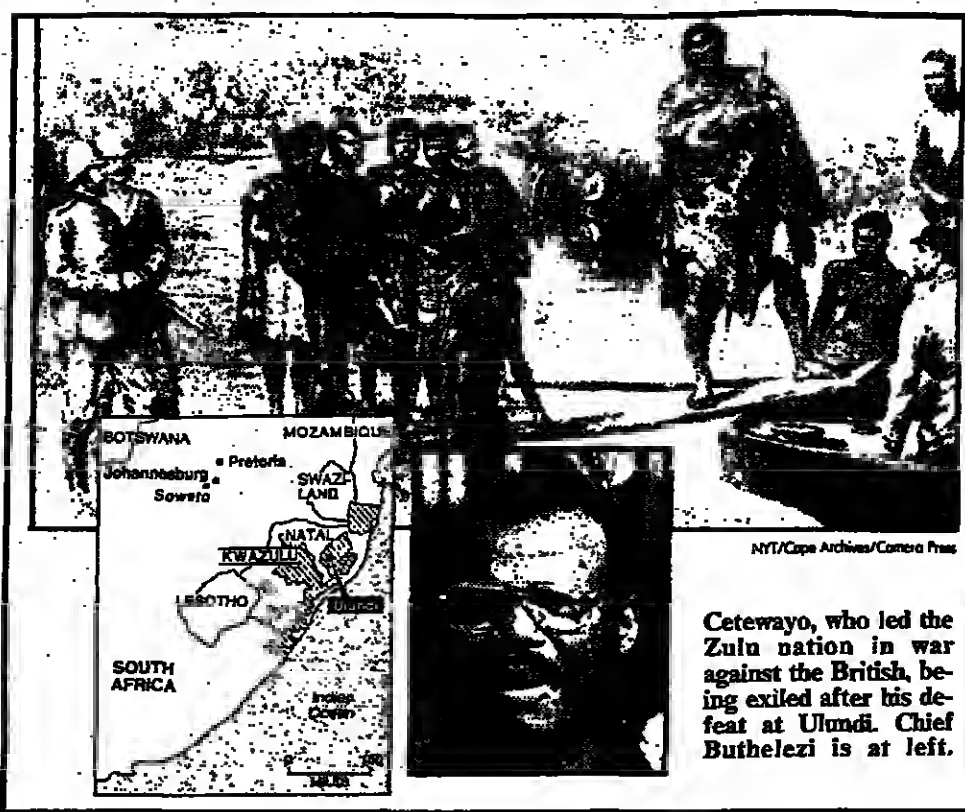
Yet Chief Buthelezi's group remains apart from the radicalism of urban black politics.

A principal reason for this is that the Zulu leader, his critics say, chooses to work within the system of apartheid, or separation by race and tribe, through which the white authorities have been seeking for decades to compartmentalize blacks and blunt their political clout. While blacks who want to end apartheid condemn Chief Buthelezi, his supporters say such ostracism is unwarranted since the Zulu leader has not accepted South Africa's version of what it calls independence for KwaZulu and says he never will.

Were he to do so, the six million Zulus would automatically lose their South African citizenship and thus forfeit any claim to a political voice beyond the 29 pieces of land that form KwaZulu. By refusing to take "independence," Chief Buthelezi has thwarted the grand design of apartheid. "If there is one issue that is nonnegotiable," Chief Buthelezi said recently, "it is the loss of citizenship."

The Zulu leader has estranged much urban black opinion by political stands that visiting Westerners often interpret as pragmatism and moderation. Some argue that by working within the system, it is possible to bring about improvements, however modest, and to have a national voice. Others say Chief Buthelezi's approach is arrogant and autocratic.

Chief Buthelezi, a few years ago, sponsored a commission of inquiry that proposed a form of power sharing with white minority groups for the area making up KwaZulu and the predominantly



Cetewayo, who led the Zulu nation in war against the British, being exiled after his defeat at Ulundi. Chief Buthelezi is at left.

English-speaking province of Natal that surrounds it.

The authorities dismissed the proposal and also the argument that it might form an experimental basis for change elsewhere in the country. Inkatha's enemies were equally dismissive, seeing it as a dilution of their call for universal franchise in a unitary South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi sees one of the main challenges as achieving black unity. "Once black unity is achieved," he said, "we can move on to the strategies of deploying black worker power, black consumer power."

Unity, however, seems an unattainable goal at present. Chief Buthelezi is alienated from most urban groups, not only for being seen to operate "within the system" but also because he opposes such strategies as disinvestment in South

Africa by foreign companies, boycotts and violent armed struggle as propounded by the African National Congress, the most prominent of the exiled groups fighting for majority rule.

Last October, fighting erupted on the campus of the University of Zululand between students opposed to Chief Buthelezi's chancellorship and members of Inkatha groups, according to critics, in an attempt to force the Zulu leader to share the benefits of his own perceived membership in the First World.

As Chief Buthelezi acknowledges, many young Zulus are angry and display their frustration by violence.

A friend of Chief Buthelezi said recently that Inkatha's supporters tend to be older Zulus and that the chief's ability to deliver improvements for the Zulus was largely

circumscribed by his dependence on Pretoria.

"He can deliver only as much as the government allows him to," the friend said.

That conviction is pervasive here, in a "homeland" shot through with the poverty of overcrowding and underdevelopment, a place, like others in South Africa, where the miseries of what is called the Third World run parallel to a white society that does not seem prepared to share the benefits of its own perceived membership in the First World.

Asked what music he played in the private aircraft that ferries him and his bodyguards around the country, Chief Buthelezi cited Frank Sinatra, Nat King Cole and disco music but added: "Often I am depressed and I find classical music very soothing."

## Egypt Nears New Relations With Soviet

Concern About U.S. Ties May Have Slowed Move

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Egypt is about to resume normal diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union after a freeze lasting almost three years.

There has been no official announcement on an exchange of envoys, but the Egyptian government has let it be known that its new ambassador to Moscow will be Salah Bassiouni.

Mr. Bassiouni is head of the Foreign Ministry's research and policy planning department. He had been scheduled to go to London.

It was not known here when the Russians would appoint an ambassador. Egyptian sources suggested Wednesday that an official announcement might be made July 5 when Osama el-Baz, President Hosni Mubarak's chief foreign affairs adviser, is scheduled to hold a press conference.

The resumption of normal relations has been slow in coming, and the delay has been attributed partly to Egyptian concern about Washington's reaction.

U.S. officials said the embassy had been forwarded, and they did not seem to attach great significance to the event. It comes almost as an anticlimax after more than a year of rumors and official Egyptian hints about a resumption of relations.

The last Soviet ambassador here, Vladimir Polyakov, was expelled in September 1981 by President Anwar Sadat. Sadat said the Russians were involved in a plot to destabilize the country and cause sectarian strife.

Mr. Sadat also ordered hundreds of Soviet advisers to leave. Some have returned, but there are far fewer than before.

The Egyptian Embassy in Moscow has only seven officials. A chargé d'affaires has been the highest Egyptian representative for at least four years.

There has been a slow but progressive thaw in Egyptian-Soviet relations since Mr. Mubarak came to power after Sadat's assassination in October 1981.

Egyptian officials prepared the U.S. Embassy for an exchange of ambassadors in the late spring of 1983, but nothing came of it for reasons that still are not clear.

Egyptian suspicion of Soviet support for Libyan and Ethiopian-backed subversive activities aimed at overthrowing President Gafar Nimeiri of Sudan, along with Syrian efforts to scuttle the Israeli-Lebanese withdrawal accord were two sources of tension in Egyptian-Soviet relations that may have caused the delay.

Both sides have had a strong interest in improving relations. The absence of normal ties with Moscow has complicated Egypt's efforts to resume a leading role in the nonaligned bloc.

Egypt may also gain some diplomatic leverage through the Russians in its difficult dealings with Colonel Muammar Qadhafi of Libya and with Soviet-backed Ethiopia. The Egyptian government contends that Libya and Ethiopia are backing rebel efforts to destabilize the Sudanese government.

The resumption of full diplomatic relations may also facilitate Egypt's efforts to obtain spare parts for Soviet weapons acquired in the 1960s.

## Yigael Yadin, Architect Of Israeli Forces, Dies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
TEL AVIV — Yigael Yadin, 67, an architect of Israel's armed forces, chief of staff from 1949 to 1952, deputy prime minister from 1977 to 1981 and a noted archaeologist, died Thursday of heart disease.

Mr. Yadin was a military leader in Israel's 1948 war of independence, but he resigned as chief of staff in 1952 after then Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion sought to cut the military budget.

He entered politics in 1977 as head of a new reformist party, the Democratic Party for Change. Considered the rising star of Israeli politics, he became deputy prime minister when Prime Minister Menachem Begin formed his first government.

When Mr. Begin had a mild heart attack in 1980, Mr. Yadin served as acting prime minister and defense minister for a few weeks. But the following year, after having a heart attack himself, Mr. Yadin quit politics, expressing disappointment that he had not been able to exercise what he called his "progressive liberalism" in Mr. Begin's rightist coalition.

Mr. Yadin was also one of Israel's leading archaeologists. He led the excavations of the caves where the Dead Sea Scrolls were found and of the first-century Jewish stronghold of Masada.

(UPI, AP)

by Charles Goren at the head of the national master-point standings. He resumed the battle, and in 1962 he regained the top spot.

His most remarkable victory occurred in December in Miami Beach. Although already seriously ill, he entered the competition for the Reisinger Trophy, perhaps the toughest national team event, and he won.

Lord Astor, Ex-Publisher Of The Times of London

LONDON (Combined Dispatches) — Lord Astor, 66, chairman of The Times of London from 1959 to 1966 and a descendant of the American multimillionaire John Jacob Astor, died Thursday of cancer at his home in Scotland.

Lord Astor was the grandson of William Waldorf Astor, who left the United States in 1890 and bought historic Hever Castle in 1903 to celebrate his new British citizenship and a peerage. The grandson found the taxes and upkeep of the estate too much and turned it over in trustees in 1974. The castle became one of the most popular stately homes open to the public. Lord Astor and his wife reportedly grew tired of the crowds, and he sold it, retiring to his Aberdeen domain.

(UPI, AP)

General Hans Menzi, 73, Publisher, Aide to Marcos

MANILA (UPI) — Brigadier General Hans Menzi, 73, publisher of the Philippines' largest newspaper and a former military aide to President Ferdinand E. Marcos, died Wednesday after a long illness.

General Menzi, an industrialist and president and chairman of the board of the Bulletin Publishing Corp., rose to control the nationally circulated Bulletin Today and several other daily and weekly publications.

(UPI, AP)

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## Conservatives In Transvaal Win Key Vote

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's Conservative Party defeated the ruling National Party in one of two provincial elections seen as a test of opposition to the government's political reforms, official results showed Thursday.

But the National Party fended off a challenge from the Conservatives in the other vote Wednesday and increased its majority.

In the northern Transvaal constituency of Potgietersrus, the Conservative Party won a 1,034-vote majority with 7,515 votes in a two-party race against the National Party.

In the last election, in 1981, the National Party had a 2,886-vote edge.

The National Party had been expected to face a tough challenge in a rural constituency, a Conservative stronghold. The Conservatives pose reforms giving a limited political voice to Indians and people of mixed race, known as coloreds.

The National Party increased its majority in the suburban Johannesburg constituency of Rosebankville 1,797 from 1,445 in 1981 in a two-party race with the Conservative and the New Republic Party.

The reforms, which take effect in 1985, have divided white voters: white control, the left as endorsing apartheid by excluding black majority from power.

The elections to the Transvaal provincial council, which controls roads and other local affairs, hardly would have attracted little interest. But the vote was the last election before the new national, racially divided Parliament in August.

Finance Minister Resigns

Owen Horwood announced his resignation on Thursday after 10 years as South Africa's finance minister, Reuters reported.

Prime Minister P. W. Botha pointed Barred du Plessis, the year-old minister in charge of education, to replace Mr. Horwood.

U.S. Subs Get Nuclear-Armed

ruise Missiles

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy has deployed nuclear-armed cruise missiles on ships for the first time, but the two attack submarines on which they are based have been sent in sea on a specific mission or regular patrol, according to Pentagon officials.

Less than eight missiles are in use, an official said Wednesday. He said that he thought the submarines and any surface ships with the missiles would not be ordered on regular missions until Congress acted on a House amendment that would prohibit their deployment.

he House last month attached an amendment to next year's military appropriations bill barring deployment of cruise missiles at sea until the Soviet Union deploys a similar program. That language is in a House-Senate conference committee.

The U.S. Navy plans to build 758 sea-launched cruise missiles and more than 3,000 that carry conventional explosives. Both can be launched from either submarines or surface ships.

## Sudan's Leader Defends Policy on Islamic Law

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — President Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan, defending his application of Islamic law, says it is an expression of democracy and freedom of religion.

In an interview Tuesday, he also insisted that no U.S. weapons were being used in the fight against rebels in the southern part of the country.

On vacation in Egypt, General Nimeiri said that he did not understand why he was being criticized in the United States for upholding and practicing values common there.

"I know in the United States there is freedom of religion," he said. "About 80 percent of the Sudanese are Muslims, and they like to have their own law, the sharia from Islam. But we find there are people in the United States who are angry or work against this democracy. You speak about democracy."

Asked about the new Sudanese practice of amputating the hands and feet of convicted thieves, General Nimeiri said: "Islam says this. We try our criminals by this law like that."

He added: "The sentence for a thief, if it is proven he is a thief, is to cut off his right hand, and this for the benefit of the society."

More than 20 people, including several Christians, have had a hand or a foot amputated in the past few months, and some have undergone double amputations for repeated offenses.

This practice, in addition to the issue of what use is being made of U.S. weapons in Sudan, has become a source of tension in U.S.-Sudanese relations at a time of increasing opposition to General Nimeiri's government.

He admitted there was now no court of appeals to review amputation sentences because he had declared a temporary "state of emergency." But he insisted that the Islamic judges ordering the sentences were learned scholars and that "Islam in that is very, very just."

He emphasized that despite what he said about exempting Christians from the rigors of the sharia law, they would be brought before the special Islamic courts for infringement of it in the north as well as the south and punished accordingly.

While Christians could have special courts for such things as divorces, he said, they will be judged before Islamic courts in all criminal cases.

He also dismissed the idea that the southern provinces of Sudan should be exempted from the application of the sharia because of the large Christian community there.

"The southern part is part of the country," he said.

PERSONALITIES PLUS

MARY BLUME

IN THE WEEKEND SECTION

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## Creusot-Loire, Deep in Debt, Put in Receivership in France

(Continued from Page 1)

nationalized banks and financial holding companies.

Each was rejected by Mr. Pincau-Valencienne, who said that France's Socialist government was seeking to nationalize the company and others in the Empain-Schneider group.

Mr. Pincau-Valencienne is chairman of Creusot-Loire and the Schneider group, which controls a wide range of companies and employs about 100,000 workers.

Many of the affiliates are profitable, including Framatome, a maker of nuclear reactors; Spie-Batignolles, a civil construction company; and Jeumont-Schneider, a maker of locomotives and telecommunications equipment.

Mr. Pincau-Valencienne rejected the allegations about nationalization. In the television interview Thursday, he said the company had "confused the negotiating table for a gaming table," adding that the Creusot-Loire management will "bear the overwhelming responsibility" for what happens now.

During recent, unsuccessful efforts at establishing rescue programs, senior government officials and bankers repeatedly told Mr. Pincau-Valencienne that they would require "guarantees" in implementing any rescue plan for the company, particularly if fresh government-backed funds were injected into Creusot-Loire.

The government gave the company a six-billion franc (\$700 million) financing package in November. But at the end of April, the company said it would require an additional 2.5 billion francs in new financing for an industrial reorganization.

In May, Mr. Pincau-Valencienne warned that if the government did not provide the financing and accept his plans, he would file for bankruptcy.

It was not immediately clear Thursday evening whether three court-appointed administrators would work with Mr. Pincau-Valencienne and the company's present management.

There have been widespread reports in French banking and business circles that there would be a siphoning of the company's assets, and that were interested buyers.

Government officials, fearing the political embarrassment of new layoffs at a time of growing unemployment, said Thursday that they would intervene to limit since Creusot-Loire was a privately owned company.

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## Romanian Party Sets Meeting

Reuters

VIENNA — Romania's ruling Communist Party will hold its next regular five-year congress Nov. 23, the official press agency Agereps said Thursday. The primary task of the 13th party congress will be to approve guidelines for Romania's five-year economic plan for 1986-90.

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Amgen	27 1/2	27 1/8	27 1/2	+ 1/8
Boeing	16 1/4	16 1/8	16 1/4	+ 1/8
Chrysler	19 1/4	19 1/8	19 1/4	+ 1/8
IBM	126 1/2	126 1/8	126 1/2	+ 1/8
Johnson & Johnson	55 1/4	55 1/8	55 1/4	+ 1/8
McDonald's	34 1/4	34 1/8	34 1/4	+ 1/8
Microsoft	34 1/4	34 1/8	34 1/4	+ 1/8
Oracle	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+ 1/8
Wal-Mart	21 1/4	21 1/8	21 1/4	+ 1/8

## L'union Press International

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(Continued on Page 18)



June 29, 1984

Page 7

## Shazam! Comic Books Thriving at 50

by Jerry Belcher

LOS ANGELES — There was once an orphan cowboy named Billy Batson who, by yelling "Shazam!" was magically transformed into Captain Marvel, the World's Mightiest Mortal. Many people — especially the two million adolescents who devoured his monthly adventures — considered him the ultimate hero of the comic book, a cultural phenomenon that has just marked its 50th birthday.

In his crimson hero's suit (long underwear with lightning bolt across bulging chest, creamy cape flung over broad shoulders), Captain Marvel was the gaudy, four-color picture of American invincibility. Although various villains — the mad scientist Dr. Sivana, the evil genius Mr. Mind, the despicable Captain Nazi — came within a hair's breadth of destroying him in each issue of the several comic books in which he starred, the World's Mightiest Mortal invariably triumphed on the last pulp page.

No one could defeat Captain Marvel. Well, almost no one. In the earlier years of comic books, many teachers were convinced that they were defending everything decent in American culture by confiscating the "trash" with which sensationalist comic book publishers were corrupting innocent youth.

What no one suspected at the time was that the comic book was out just another fad, not a permanent part of the cultural scene. At various periods the comic book would become a major influence on motion pictures and television, a source of inspiration to the Pop Art movement, a collection cult or hobbyists and investors buying and selling rare copies.

There are many theories about the comic book's origins. For example, Jack Kirby, the creator of Captain America and many other superheroes, believes that the art form began with the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs. What he agreed is that no one invented the comic book. It evolved over a long time, and it includes in its family tree popular illustrated narratives published in Germany and Switzerland in the last half of the 19th century, the Wild West "dime novels" of the same image and the American newspaper comic strips that started appearing in the 1890s.

But, according to the consensus of historians of the genre, the comic book as we know it today first came upon the American public — its major market — exactly half a century ago. In his exhaustive World Encyclopedia of Comics, Maurice Horn says that contrary to the common belief, the modern comic book was not an American development. "It is the Japanese . . . who published the first cheap, mass-produced, regularly scheduled comic books in the 1920s," Horn writes. He comic book remains hugely popular in

Japan, where sales exceed a billion a year.

The immediate forerunner of the U.S. comic book, "Funnies on Parade," appeared in 1933 as a promotional giveaway by Proctor and Gamble, the same people who introduced the soap opera. Then, Horn notes: "In May 1934, the Eastern Color Printing company issued the first commercial comic book, 'Famous Funnies,' a monthly collection of newspaper strip reprints."

"Famous Funnies" was a collection of humorous stories about such then-beloved newspaper comic strip buffoons as Minty and Jeff.

With its bright cover, its cheap pulp-paper innards and lurid colors, and its 8-by-10-inch format, "Famous Funnies" set the standards for the numerous imitators that quickly hit the market, and for the hundreds of other titles that would appear over the next 50 years. But comic-book publishers, including "Famous Funnies," which lasted 20 years, quickly shifted from comic-strip reprints to original stories. They also shifted thematic emphasis from humor, which has never been entirely abandoned, to adventure and fantasy.

Now middle-aged, the comic-book industry isn't what it used to be in terms of vitality, but remains in pretty fair condition, especially considering that until a few years ago it was thought to be in terminal decline.

The comic-book industry suffers from circulation problems. At its peak during the late 1940s, some 40 publishers printed upward of a billion copies annually. Today about 15 U.S. publishers produce between 100 and 125 million comic books a year — there are no exact figures. The industry is dominated by two giants — Marvel Comics Group, which according to one survey has 56 percent of the market, and DC Comics Inc., with 28 percent.

And although the comic book has changed in some ways over the years, it remains essentially what it has always been: a vivid combination of words and pictures aimed at an audience that loves escape via fantasy. "Basically, I think 'entertainment' sums up the comic book better than anything," says Dick Giordano, editor in chief of DC Comics. "I think of myself primarily as an entertainer."

But, he adds: "It also is a way of sending a message to your readers — a way of communication, an art form. It may be bubble gum for the mind for those people who think of it that way. You can take a comic book, read it casually and throw it away without another thought. Or you can think about it more deeply, about the content, the story line, the character development, the quality of the drawing. But it's not art for art's sake. You gotta make money."

Contemporary comics may explore everything from alcoholism ("Iron Man") to sex change by sorcery ("Carnegie 3000") to raun-

chy satire ("Omaha") in a reverent biographical study of a religious leader ("Pop John Paul II") to anti-nuclear weapons propaganda ("I Saw It — The Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima").

There is humor, new style — as in "Groo the Wanderer," the epic of a blunderingly heroic primitive, and old style — "Walt Disney's Comics" with Donald Duck and Huey, Louie and Dewey slapstick as always.

There is horror — Pacific Comics' gruesome "Twisted Tales," an updated, wittier version of the 1950s horrors that launched a censorship movement that nearly strangled the industry.

And there is a comparatively new type called sword and sorcery, starring muscular heroes with flaming swords, decollete damsels in distress and sinister wizards. "Conan the Barbarian," adapted by Roy Thomas (now a Hollywood screenwriter of Conan movies) from Robert E. Howard's pulp-back stories, started the trend in 1970.

But the superhero — that fantasy projection of juvenile wishful thinking, the wimp who by uttering the magic word or shedding his street clothes in the phone booth becomes humanity's savior — still dominates the comic-book world.

It's been that way since 1938 when a pair of 17-year-olds, Jerry Siegel, a writer, and Joe Shuster, an artist, invented Clark Kent-Superman and sent him earthward from the destroyed planet Krypton.

Based more or less on Philip Wylie's 1930 novel "Gladiator," Superman is the prototype of countless superheroes and superheroines, like Wonder Woman. And he is today pretty much the same as he was in the beginning: "A god-like father figure," in the view of Giordano, whose company owns Superman.

He is handsomer now, more powerful and faster. In Siegel and Shuster's original "Action Comics No. 1," the Man of Steel was merely able to "leap one-eighth of a mile; hurdle a 20-story building" and "run faster than an express train."

These days, when Clark Kent strips to his blue-and-red costume to become Superman, he can leap entire universes and is at least as fast as the speed of light. In his Clark Kent incarnation, he has long since switched from newspaperman to television reporter, and has also switched girlfriends. Lois Lane, at long last fed up with being rejected by Superman, has moved on to other adventures and adventures.

The current love interest is a stunner named Lana Lang, a television newswoman who is after Clark Kent, who is as priggish as ever. Locked in a passionate embrace in a recent episode, Clark whispers: "Gosh, Lana, it has been great . . . but I, uh, I'm

getting a headache. Let me call you tomorrow."

Probably because he hasn't changed much, Superman has become too familiar and predictable to the current generation of readers — last year average monthly circulation of "Superman" was 126,279, placing it in 20th position behind the official sales leader, "The Uncanny X-Men," which chronicles the adventures of a band of teenage mutants, with an average of 336,824 a month.

"The Amazing Spider-Man," currently fourth in circulation with 241,762, has been considerably more popular (at least in comic books) than Superman almost from the outset of his career in 1962.

Spider-Man was a natural follow to "Fantastic Four," created by Stan Lee and Jack Kirby a year earlier. The "Four" revolutionized the comic book concept — they were a team of superheroes with differing superpowers. But they also were superheroes who were vulnerable and had human problems. Mr. Fantastic, the superbrain scientist, was often an insensitive clod. The Thing was ugly as sin, the Human Torch was immature and the Invisible Girl was a bit flaky.

Henceforward, nearly all superheroes would be more human, more relevant to their time, and they would weave in and out of each other's adventures, interacting with one another.

Spider-Man became the superstar of the revolution, and Lee, who says he wrote to please himself rather than some theoretical audience of 9-year-olds, became the industry superstar.

He recalls how he conceived of "Spidey," as millions of fans refer to their hero. "I thought," says Lee today, "suppose there was a guy, Peter Parker, who's also Spider-Man. And he can stick to walls, and spin a web, and has the strength of 12 men. We said just because he can do that doesn't mean everything would be perfect in his life. We created the first superheroes who weren't perfect, who worried about paying the rent. It was satire — fantasy in a realistic setting, like Jonathan Swift's 'A Modest Proposal.'"

Although Spidey and other, later model superheroes outstripped Superman in sheer readership, the Man of Steel remains the money-making champion.

Three Superman movies have grossed more than \$300 million in the U.S. market alone, and licensing of Superman's image (on peanut butter labels, on lunch boxes, T-shirts and toys) has made DC Comics countless millions more.

Jeanette Kahn, the company's president, says that studies have shown Superman has a 98-percent recognition factor to the general public — more than either Abraham Lincoln or Ronald Reagan.

Until comparatively recently, the creators



of comic books were, according to the writers and artists, grossly unappreciated and underpaid. Although invented by artists and writers, characters like Superman and Captain Marvel were owned by the publishers. Most writers and artists didn't even get bylines and were paid flat rate piece work.

Mark Evanier, a comic-book writer and historian, says all of the pioneer writers and artists worked in production-line studios in New York that were little more than sweatshops. They received no royalties and were

not permitted to sell their original drawings even after they had been published.

That changed a few years ago, when independent publishers like Pacific Comics of San Diego started paying royalties and allowing the creators to keep licensing and reprint rights. Now, nearly all artists get to keep their drawings and resell them to collectors — often for hundreds of dollars each. Everyone, even the person who letters in the dialogue balloons, gets bylines.

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## A Cassandra for the Nuclear Age

by Catherine Canfield

LONDON — Dr. Rosalie Bertell is a biometrician whose specialty is measuring the effects of radiation on human health. She is also a nun. These two callings have combined to make a third — what her admirers describe as a prophet. She believes that the human race is dangerously overexposed to radiation, primarily from nuclear weapons and power stations.

"Based on the United Nations estimate of how much radiation has been emitted, I would say a conservative estimate is that there have been about 16 million casualties since 1945," she says. "That is, cancer, spontaneous abortions, stillbirths, infant deaths, congenital deformations and genetic diseases. They haven't all occurred yet, but that's a commitment."

For a decade up to 1978, Bertell (she is known in the convent as Sister Rosalie) worked at the U.S. government's National Cancer Research Institute's station in her hometown of Buffalo, New York, analyzing information gathered on 16 million people in Maryland, Minnesota and New York state. This study, known as the Tri-State leukemia Survey, established a link between medical X-rays and cases of leukemia usually associated with old age.

Bertell's analysis of the data led her to conclude that exposure to radiation from ordinary X-rays ages the body. The greater the dose radiation a person has had, the earlier will be or she be susceptible to such "old-age diseases" as non-lymphatic leukemia and chronic hemetic heart disease. According to her calculations, an ordinary chest X-ray is equivalent to seven months of aging, and a dental X-ray to three months of aging.

Bertell is not alone in her fears, although even some of her empathizers question her more dramatic claims, such as her figure of 16 million radiation casualties. "In principle she is right: there is an aging effect," said Dr. Joseph Rotblat, an internationally respected biologist and veteran of the Manhattan Project, "but I think some of her statements are exaggerated." Rotblat, with a number of other establishment figures, such as Dr. Karl Morgan, a member president of the International Commission for Radiological Protection, the body that sets the radiation exposure limits that still critics, have expressed strong doubts about the safety of present radiation exposure limits.

Measuring the effects of radiation on health is so difficult that much of the scientific debate centers upon what method of statistical analysis is most likely to give reliable results. The arguments are too technical for anyone but radiation specialists to understand, a fact that Bertell argues works in favor of the nuclear establishment.

"If you mind your business and publish in a research journal and stay quiet, you can get away with more. But I feel that the money men from the public and the public needs to know what you've said. I could give you the names of a whole lot of people who have been trying to speak out on this issue," Bertell says. "Everybody has been penalized in some way: Their funding is cut or their reputation attacked."

Bertell first began speaking out publicly in 1973, when she was asked by residents to testify at a public hearing about a nuclear power station that was to be built near Buffalo. She had never before ended such a hearing and was struck by what she regarded as equal treatment of the citizen group and the power company officials. The company representatives, she says, had had advance notice of the country legislature's questions; they were seated on stage like the other speakers sat in the audience; the names of the officials and their credentials were listed in the program, those of the residents were not.



Rosalie Bertell

laid pipes four feet under the ground and built cement sidewalks and did farming. I liked it very much, but after five years I had a heart attack."

She transferred to the Grey Nuns, who are no slouches either. The order was founded in Montreal in 1750, Bertell says, "the pioneer days, so they did whatever needed to be done. They ran the hospital, they took care of the old people, they ran the first crèche in North America, they worked with prostitutes, they took in all the injured from the wars, the Indians, the French and the British. They ran a hewery, which raised money for the hospital."

Bertell went back to college, in Catholic University in Washington, where she studied biology and biochemistry and in 1965 got a doctorate in mathematics. She now combines her scientific work with preaching her message about the dangers of low-level radiation. She travels widely — to Hiroshima, the Marshall Islands, Europe and throughout North America — doing research, consulting and testifying at public hearings.

Usually she stays at a local convent, and the peace and routine of monastery life is clearly important. "I learned in Carmel to keep a rhythm to the day. Some people think I work all the time, but they don't watch me. At Carmel they pace themselves, they don't knock themselves out and then take a vacation. That's why I keep the evening quiet for music and reading and prayer."

Her latest project is a book on the effects of radiation, "No Immediate Danger," which will be published in October by the Women's Press in London. "I've tried to put everything together in one place so that people will understand what is happening," she says. "The most worrying thing and reason I'm doing this is that there are long-term effects of radiation in the species, as well as in the individual, and by the time people realize that something's happening to them, it's going to be too late."

## Italy's Refugee Masterpieces

by Susan Lunsden

FLORENCE — Almost 40 years after the Allied liberation of Florence on Aug. 11, 1944, Italy is still divided about the ultimate disposition of the art that its former Nazi partners removed to Germany and Austria.

Hitler's dream was to transform his boyhood town, Linz, into the art capital of the world, stocking it with Italian classics. Marshal Hermann Goering was out as public-minded. Most of the Renaissance art he commandeered was destined for Karinhall, his castle north of Berlin. Goering's private train was the traveling showcase for Titian's "Danae," which he hung over the bed.

Over 2,000 works of art were looted from Italy's museums and churches, and most of them were recovered in the immediate postwar period. But debate continues over the future of 200 or more masterpieces from old private collections that were not stolen, but sold, under duress or willingly, to Hitler and Goering under the Fascist regime of Benito Mussolini. Most recent evidence suggests that some works were even given to the Germans, presumably in carry favor in a future order.

Pending a final destination, 141 of these refugee masterpieces of Western art, recovered by Rodolfo Siviero, the Italian diplomat and art sleuth, go on exhibition Friday. Also on display, for the first time, are 20 amateur drawings attributed to Hitler himself that Siviero reportedly acquired in 1946 from Gerda Bornemann, wife of Martin Bornemann, then living in Merano, in the Alto Adige region of northern Italy.

The exhibition, postponed for years, is a posthumous monument to Siviero, who died at 72 last October, taking with him many of the secrets of an extraordinary career in investigating art crime.

From 1943, when the Allies signed an armistice with Italy, Siviero, as a member of the Italian Resistance, began investigating into the art that had been stolen by the Germans. His powers and possibilities increased from 1946, when the philosopher Benedetto Croce, then minister of culture, named him Italian ambassador to the Allied military government of Germany and authorized him to recover Italian art on behalf of the government.

Siviero's only heir is his sister, Imelde, 69, with whom he lived in the art-filled family home on the Arno. "Rodolfo recovered art said to be worth over 108 million lire (\$67 million)," she said recently, "yet he never received his pension, much less official recognition."

In the 1950s, says his sister, Siviero's budget at the Art Recovery Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Rome, was cut from 40 million to 20 million lire a year. "Many works went unrecovered," she says, "because there were no funds. Now they're talking about dispersing all the recovered art. Rodolfo wanted shown in a single museum in Florence to commemorate the Italian resistance, the Partisans, the Allies and the postwar German government that returned them in the name of justice and liberty."

As a student spy in Berlin in the 1930s, the young Siviero formed a sympathetic network of Neapolitan fruit vendors to gather information on the movements of the German

police. Siviero was said to have been the first to report the pact signed between Hitler and Stalin.

The dashing, cultured secret agent flourished in the shifting sands of the Italian liberation, making friends with Allied intelligence officers and sharing rifled documents. But it was in the postwar period, in occupied Germany, that Siviero succeeded in recuperating much of the Italian art that had ended in private drawing rooms, mountain deposits and hidden burial sites in both West and East Germany.

In the liberal spirit of the times, Siviero persuaded the U.S. military governor for Germany, General Lucius D. Clay, and his political counselor, Robert Murphy, to modify the peace treaty to allow the return of art sequestered before the armistice.

Siviero had won the previous point against a group of German intellectuals who argued that business was business and that the Italian art "sold" to Germans should stay in

Germany. Siviero maintained that while these national treasures might have been sold legally, they were exported illegally, and had provoked a protest from one of Mussolini's ministers, Giuseppe Bottai. Opposition in Italy, Siviero argued, was muffled by Mussolini and his son-in-law and foreign minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, who assisted Hitler's personal cultural ambassador, Prince Filippo d'Assia.

As a pretext, the German nobleman, son-in-law of King Vittorio Emanuele II of Italy, had proposed the organized recuperation of Italian art looted by Napoleon, which the Congress of Vienna had not ordered to be restored. In return, d'Assia asked that Italian export laws not be so severely applied. The first piece to go was the Roman statue, "The Discus Thrower," a marble copy of the fourth-century B.C. Greek bronze. It was sold to Hitler in 1938, reportedly for five

Continued on page 8



Rodolfo Siviero and "The Discus Thrower," about 1960.

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## TRAVEL

## JULY CALENDAR

## AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Arkadenhof (tel: 800.20.85/800.20.95).  
**CONCERTS** — Vienna Symphony Orchestra — July 4: Elio Boncompagni conductor, Ilona Tokody soprano (Verdi).  
 July 5: Ralf Weikert conductor (Mendelssohn, Chopin, Brahms).  
 July 10: Erich Binder conductor (Dvorak, Tchaikovsky).  
 July 12: Lawrence Foster conductor (Beethoven, Brahms).  
 Stuttgart Philharmonic Orchestra — July 24: Hans Zanotelli conductor (Wagner, Beethoven).  
 July 26: Janos Kulka conductor (Smetana, Uhl, Brahms).  
**RECESSIONS** — July 2: Kazuko Nakagawa piano (Bach, Schumann).  
 July 13: Stefano Chitru piano (Chopin, Bach).  
 July 18: Gertrud Chiochetti harp (Bach).  
 July 20: Vera Neutrich soprano, Manfred Hauser tenor, Gerd Hecher piano (Puccini, Massenet, Mozart).  
**Stausoper** (tel: 532.40).  
**OPERA** — July 16-22: "Die Fledermaus" (Strauss).

## BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Musée Horta (tel: 537.16.92).  
**EXHIBITION** — To July 29: "Guimard: New Art in the 16th Arrondissement of Paris."  
**OPERA** National (tel: 218.12.11).  
**OPERA** — July 1: "Cosi Fan Tutte" (Mozart).  
**Palais des Beaux-Arts** (tel: 512.50.45).  
**EXHIBITION** — To July 6: "Paul Neuhuis: Ca Ira".

## DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 11.21.26).  
**EXHIBITION** — To Oct. 21: "Richard Mortensen."  
**Tivoli Hall** (tel: 15.10.12).  
**CONCERTS** — Tivoli Symphony Orchestra — July 3: Peter Hirsch conductor (Brahms, Beethoven).  
 July 21: Aksel Wellesius conductor (de Falla).  
 July 28: Flemming Vistisen conductor (Dvorak).  
**JAZZ** — July 19: Papa Blues Viking Jazz Band.  
**OPERA** — July 8 and 9: "Entführung aus dem Serail" (Mozart).

## ENGLAND

LONDON, Arts Council (tel: 629.94.95).

**EXHIBITION** — July 19-Sept. 14: "Samuel Johnson."  
 Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).  
 Barbican Hall — London Symphony Orchestra — July 3 and 5: Rafael Kubelick conductor (Smetana, Dvorak).  
 July 7: Hubert Soudant conductor (Mendelssohn, Chopin, Brahms).  
 Royal Philharmonic Orchestra — July 22: Thomas Vanburgh conductor (Rossini, Bruch, Mozart).  
 Chamber Orchestra of Europe — July 23: Alexander Schneider conductor (Schumann, Dvorak).  
 Philharmonia Orchestra — July 27: Paavo Berglund conductor (Schubert).

July 19-21, 27-30: "Wild Honey" (Chekhov).  
 Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66).  
 Royal Ballet: July 2, 3, 6, 7, 12, 19: "Les Noces" (Stravinsky).  
 July 17, 18, 21, 22, 27, 31: "Sleeping Beauty" (Tchaikovsky).  
 Royal Opera — July 10, 11, 14, 16, 20: "Manon" (Massenet).  
 Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).  
**EXHIBITIONS** — To July 9: "Beckmann's 'Carnival' 1920."  
 To July 15: "Turner and the Human Figure."  
 Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41).  
**RECITALS** — July 2: Carlo

## OF SPECIAL INTEREST

## NORTH SEA JAZZ FESTIVAL

THE HAGUE — The North Sea Jazz Festival runs from July 13 to 15 at the Congress Centre. Participating artists include:  
 JULY 13: Cleo Laine/John Dankworth Sextet, Dizzy Gillespie & Friends, Dave Brubeck Quartet, Cecil Taylor/Max Roach, Randy Brecker Band, Dorothy Donegan Trio, Hermeto Pascoal Brazilian Band, Bireli Lagrene Quintet, Jasper van 't Hof Quartet, Spyro Gyra, Weather Report, B. B. King, Little Milton, Magic Slim, George Auld Quartet, Franco d'Andrea and others.

JULY 14: Miriam Makeba & Company, Stephane Grappelli Trio, Carla Bley Band, J. J. Johnson Sextet, Maria Quintet, Tania Maria Quintet, Mongo Santamaría Latin Orchestra, Benny Carter, OAO (with Elton Dean, Keith Tippett and Nils Landgren), Edward Kilduff and The Improvisational Arts Quintet, The Abdullah Ibrahim Dollar Band, Mahavishnu Orchestra, Robert Cray Blues Band, Albert King Blues Band, Dirty Dozen Brass Band from New Orleans. Wide-

spread Jazz Sound from Prague, Down Town Jazz Band, Prof. Subotro Roy Chowdhury/Asit Pal Trio, Ustad Zahir Ahmad Khan & Party and others.  
 JULY 15: Miles Davis, Casiopea (from Japan), Steps Ahead (with Michael Brecker), Wall Street Crash, Stanley Clarke/Microsal Vitous, Illinois Jacquet, Buddy Tate, Ray Bryant Trio, Dorothy Donegan Trio, Hall of Fame All Stars (with Joe Bushkin, Bob Jaggard, Butch Miles, Yank Lawson, George Masso, Johnny Mince and Bud Freeman), J. C. Heard Sextet, Sandra Reaves-Phillips and her Ladies in Jazz, Chris Hinze Combination, Kadans (from the U.S.S.R.), Lester Bowie Brass Fantasy, Jimmy Johnson Blues Band, Dr. John & Diz & The Doormen, Liz Story, Michael Hedges, Andy Narell Band, Mombasa, Urban Sax (from France) and many others. All three days of the festival include: concerts by U. S. university jazz bands, films, video shows and exhibitions. For further information tel: (70) 59.29.58.

Grande piano (Chopin, Liszt).  
 July 6: Mitsuko Shirai soprano, Hartmut Höll piano (Schubert).  
 July 12: Susan Milan flute, Ian Brown piano (Debussy).

## FRANCE

PARIS, Centre Culturel du Marais (tel: 272.73.52).  
**EXHIBITION** — To July 15: "Altdorfer and Realism in German Art."  
 Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).  
**EXHIBITIONS** — July 4-Sept. 17: "Alibis."  
 To Sept. 24: "De Kooning."  
 To Oct. 1: "The Century of Kafka."  
 To Oct. 8: "Chagall."  
 Eglise St-Merri (tel: 278.81.95).  
**CONCERTS** — July 3: Ars Nova Ensemble, Marius Constant conductor (Guerrero, Halffter).  
 July 5: Ensemble a Sei Voci (Monteverdi, Gesualdo).  
 Festival d'Automne de l'Arbre Sec (tel: 260.12.65/260.93.14).  
**CONCERTS** — July 4 and 5: National Trombone Choir.  
 DANCE — July 4: Bluesdance.  
 July 1 and 8: "Paris Thriller Gang" break dancers.  
**JAZZ/COUNTRY** — July 4: Americans in Paris, Jimmy Gourley guitar/Tino Redman piano.  
 July 5: Julie Caspaccio & The Swingset/Dixie Francis Jazz Group.  
 July 6: Makhoul-Calkins-Helin Jazz Trio/Dixie Francis Jazz Group.  
 July 7: Dixie Francis Jazz Group/Billie Hill and the Hillbillies Band.  
 July 8: Robin Hood/Les Voix/Julie Caspaccio & The Swingset/Tex Bernie.  
 Hôtel de Ville (tel: 276.40.66).  
**EXHIBITION** — To Aug. 12: "Klimt - Kischka - Schiele."  
 Le Petit Journal (tel: 326.28.59).  
**JAZZ** — July 3: Memphis Slim.  
 July 10: Orpheon Celesta.  
 July 11: Paris Quintet.  
 July 20: Cyril Jazz Band.  
 Musée du Louvre (tel: 260.39.26).  
**EXHIBITION** — To Sept. 24: "Drawing and Science, 17th and 18th Century."  
 Opéra (tel: 742.57.50).  
**BALLET** — July 4, 9, 12, 19, 21: "Les Noces" (Stravinsky).  
**OPERA** — July 2, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18: "Tannhäuser" (Wagner).  
 July 3, 6, 11, 14, 17, 20: "Werther" (Massenet).  
 July 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18: "Manon" (Massenet).

## GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 343.81).  
**BALLET** — July 5: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).  
**OPERA** — July 1, 2, 10, 11: "Orpheus in der Unterwelt" (Offenbach).  
 July 3, 6, 9, 12: "Simon Boccanegra" (Verdi).  
 July 4: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).  
 Nationalgalerie (tel: 2666).  
**EXHIBITION** — To July 29: "Max Beckmann Retrospective."  
**JAZZ** — July 6: United Workshop Orchestra.  
 July 13: Conrad Baner Quartet.  
 COLOGNE, Kunsthalle (tel: 221.23.35).  
**EXHIBITION** — July 12-Aug. 26: "Sculpture of Expressionism."  
 Museum Ludwig (tel: 221.23.79).  
**EXHIBITION** — To Aug. 19: "Marcel Duchamp."  
 MUNICH, Bayerische Staatsoper (tel: 22.13.16).  
**OPERA** — July 6: "Fidelio" (Beethoven).  
 July 7 and 9: "La Clemenza di Tito" (Mozart).  
 July 8: "Palestrina" (Pfitzner).

## GREECE

ATHENS, Festival (tel: 322.14.59/322.31.11).  
**CONCERTS** — July 2, 9, 16: Athens State Orchestra.  
 July 14: Greek Radio-Television Symphony Orchestra.  
 July 30-31: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.  
**DANCE** — July 4-8: Netherlands Dance Theater, de Kylian choreographer.  
**POP** — July 23 and 24: Nana Mouskouri.  
**THEATER** — July 11 and 12: Toho Japanese Theater Company — "Oedipus Rex" (Sophocles).  
 July 19-21: Art Theater — "Prometheus Bound" (Aeschylus).  
 July 28 and 29: State Theater of Northern Greece — "The Suppliants" (Aeschylus).

## HONG KONG

HONG KONG, Arts Center (tel: 528.06.26/529.99.21).  
**EXHIBITIONS** — July 6-9: "Chinese Ink Paintings by Arthur Mui-Sen Kao."  
 To July 16: "Photographic Alternatives: Contemporary American Photographers."  
**RECITALS** — July 27: Young Master Instrumentalists from Hong Kong Chinese Youth Orchestra, an evening of Chinese Music.  
 July 31: Leung Yue Yan/Chan Wing Sang guitar.

## ITALY

MACERATA, Arena Sferisterio (tel: 449.03/495.08).  
**OPERA** — July 19, 22, 26, 28: "La Bohème" (Puccini).  
 July 21, 25, 27, 29: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini).  
 MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26).  
**OPERA** — July 3-6, 9, 10, 12, 13: "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Donizetti).

## JAPAN

TOKYO, Bunka Kaikan (tel: 723.23.56).  
**BALLET** — Moscow Musical Theatre Ballet — July 1, 4-7: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).  
 Hiomi Memorial Hall, Showa University (tel: 580.00.31).  
**DANCE** — July 2 and 3: Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater.  
 Kani Hoken Hall (tel: 465.17.80).  
**CONCERTS** — July 2: Staatskapelle Berlin, Oskar Suter conductor (Mozart).  
 July 4 and 11: Brass Ensemble of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra (Schütz, Hagerup, Wagner, Handel).

## SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).  
**EXHIBITION** — July 6-Sept. 9: "Dutch Church Paintings."  
 Queen's Hall (tel: 228.11.55).  
**CONCERT** — July 1: Edinburgh Academy Summer Concert (orchestral, choral and chamber music).  
**RECITAL** — July 4: Scottish Baroque Ensemble, Moray Welsh collo, Neil Mackie tenor, Kathleen Livingstone soprano.  
 GLASGOW, Hunterian Gallery, University of Glasgow (tel: 339.88.55).  
**EXHIBITIONS** — To Nov. 3: "Whistler Pastels" / "The Whistler Estate."

## SWITZERLAND

MONTREUX, Festival (tel: 632.34.66).  
**JAZZ/ROCK/REGGAE** — July 5: Johnny Winter, Nik Kershaw.  
 July 8: Miles Davis, Casiopea (Japan).  
 July 11: Van Morrison, Festival All Stars (with Freddie Hubbard, Joe Henderson).  
 July 12: B. B. King.  
 July 16: Spyro Gyra, Steps Ahead (with Michael Brecker).  
 July 18: Mahavishnu Orchestra, United Jazz & Rock Ensemble.  
 GENEVA, Galerie Patrick Cramer (tel: 32.54.33).  
**EXHIBITION** — To July 28: "Pablo Picasso: La Suite Vollard."  
 ZÜRICH, Grossmünster Kirche (tel: 252.78.52).  
**RECITALS** — July 12: André Luy organ.  
 July 19: Hans Vollenweider organ.  
 July 26: Hansjörg Leuter/Sohm Jörg Leuter organ.  
 Hallenstadion (tel: 221.22.83).  
**ROCK** — July 3: Roger Waters.  
 Kunsthalle (tel: 251.67.65).  
**EXHIBITION** — To July 15: "Kandinsky: 1915-1933."

## UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).  
**EXHIBITION** — To Sept. 2: "Yves Saint Laurent's Designs: A Retrospective."

## West Germany's Honored Guests

by Alan Levy

MUNICH — About two dozen West German cities have invited special guests — Jews who fled the country between 1933 and 1939 — to visit their old hometown for a week or two.

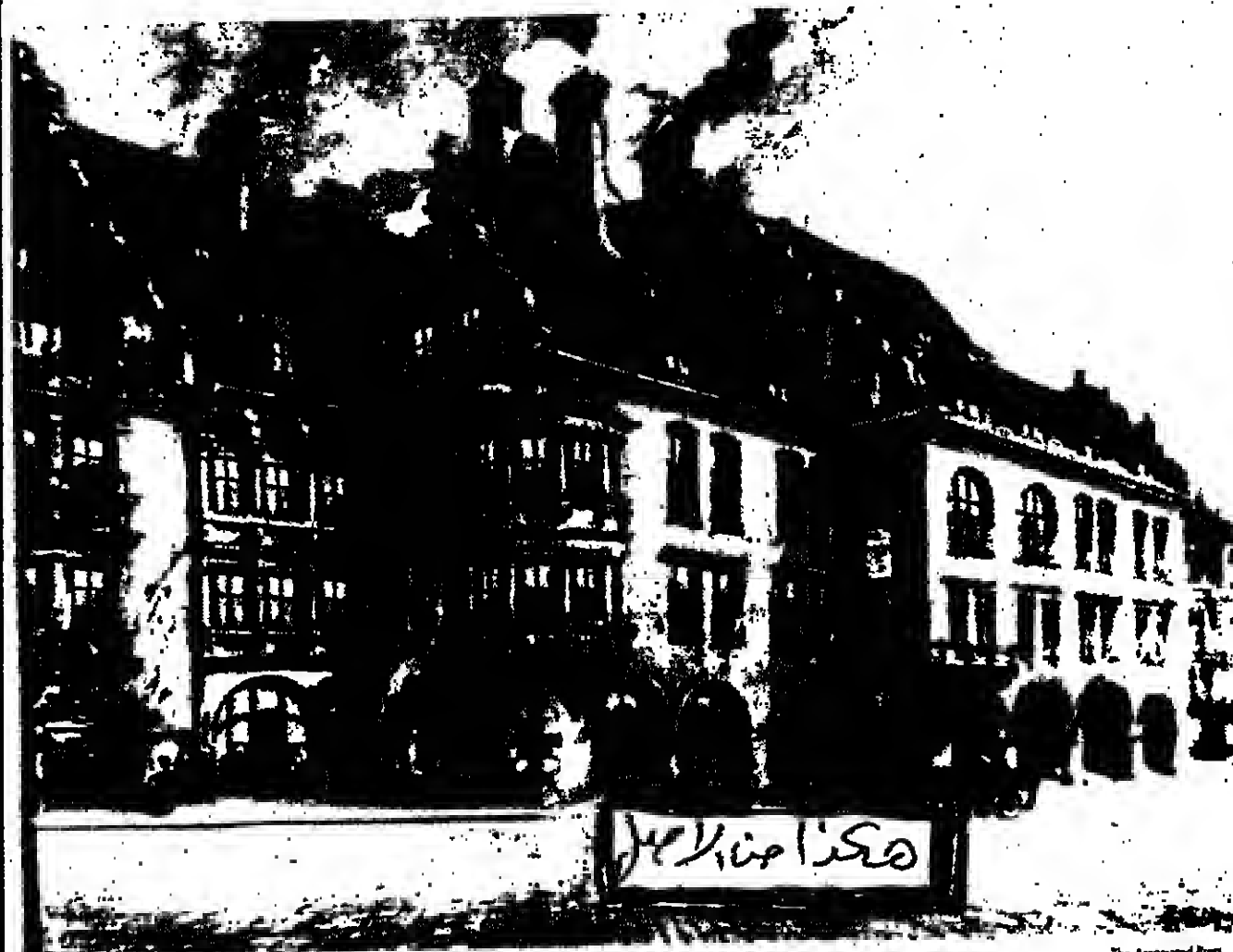
West Berlin's seven-day invitation, for example, will include plane fares for overseas (Israel and beyond) residents and their spouses as well as bed-and-breakfast hotel costs and enough spending money to buy a modest lunch, Darmstadt, Dortmund, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Oberhausen, Saarbrücken, Wertheim and Worms have similar programs that contribute toward the cost of getting there, while Cologne, Düsseldorf, Hannover, Heidelberg, Kassel, Lubeck, Mainz, Munich, Neuwied, Recklinghausen, Regensburg and Schweinfurt require visitors to get there on their own, but sometimes extend two weeks of hospitality instead of one. In addition to those former German Jews living overseas, those living elsewhere in Europe are also welcome.

Though widespread only in recent years, the plan originated in Munich in 1960, when the city council budgeted funds for contacting and welcoming former Munich residents who, during the National Socialist [Nazi] time, had to emigrate because of their Jewish beliefs or their race. Discreet advertisements were placed in Jewish periodicals around the world.

Those who responded received personal invitations to visit from the mayor of Munich. The conditions then, with minimal adjustments for inflation, were pretty much the conditions that prevail now.

Arriving in Munich on an arranged date, the visitor and his or her spouse, who does not have to be a former Municher, will be lodged at a downtown hotel with a middle-class ambience that appeals to visitors who aren't truly tourists. The city pays the bill for a room with bath and breakfast and gives each couple 65 Deutsche marks (\$23) a day toward meals and other costs. Flowers and fruit will be waiting in the room along with a greeting from the mayor and an invitation to chat with him in the Rathaus, the city hall.

The city gives guests a booklet of vouchers offering free tourist possibilities, including a choice of a commercial sightseeing tour of Munich or an excursion to the Tegernsee and other Upper Bavarian lakes. Other vouchers cover admission to the Olympic Tower, Hellas, the Munich Zoo and Nymphenburg Botanical Gardens, as well as to six major museums. Also included in the package are two tickets to the Bavarian State Opera in the restored National Theater, or, if preferred, comparable seats at the city's second opera house, the Theater am Gärtnerplatz.



Hitler's view of the Hofbräuhaus in Munich, in Florence show.

## Italy's Refugee Art

Continued from page 7

million lire, by the Roman prince Filippo Lancillotti. The same price was attached to Hans Memling's "Portrait of a Florentine Gentleman" from the Palazzo Corsini in Florence.

Other masterpieces sold between 1938 and 1943, the cream of the private collections in Italy, included Titian's "Leda and the Swan," Botticelli's "Portrait of a Youth," Rubens' "Equestrian Portrait of Giovanni Carlo Donà," Veronese's "Venus and Mercury" and Bronzino's "Pygmalion and Galatea." All can be seen in the current exhibition of recovered art, the third of its kind since the war.

The first such exhibition was held in Rome in 1946, and the second was shown in Rome in 1950 and then in Florence in 1952. Writing in the catalog for the second show, Siviero emphasized the Italian law passed in 1950 that forbade the return of the "sold" artworks to their former owners, sending them instead to state museums. The diplomat gave full credit to his American colleagues in occupied Germany and regretted only that he had been unable to recover certain masterpieces, particularly Pollaiuolo's "Labors of Hercules," stolen from part of the Uffizi Gallery collection that had been hidden in a villa south of Florence.

Siviero always claimed he was helped in his detective work by the German passion for order and lists, which led him to most of the missing art, but there was no trace of Pollaiuolo's painting after the suicides of the three SS colonels believed to be involved in the theft. Then, in 1963, the Italian consul in Los Angeles telephoned to say that it had unexpectedly surfaced for sale.

Like many of the 1,000-odd smaller pieces still unrecovered, it had found its way into the international black market. The price was \$1.5 million. Since his budget had by then been severely reduced, Siviero borrowed the necessary funds from a Florentine banker friend and took the next plane to the United States.

After informing J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Siviero kept his appointment with the thief and persuaded him to hand over the 15th-century masterpiece in return only for legal immunity. The next day the thief was found murdered, probably by his outraged accomplices, and Siviero returned home triumphantly with the Pollaiuolo.

Once most of the major works had been retrieved from wartime thieves, Siviero's attention turned to the continuing

depredations by common criminals of Italy's poorly protected churches and museums. There the game was almost rougher, with the adversary frequently being the Mafia. Again, Siviero preferred to act alone, his sister recalls.

His favorite episode involved the bronze statue of Ephebus of Selinunte, attributed to the fourth-century B.C. Greek sculptor Phidias. It was stolen from the mayor's office in Castelvetrano, Sicily, in 1962 and clandestinely offered to the Metropolitan Museum in New York. Six years later, Siviero tracked down the thieves to a house in Foligno, Italy, and went to a rendezvous with a suitcase stuffed with banknotes and a gun.

"By then Rodolfo was quite famous," his sister recalls. "One of the Mafiosi became alarmed and said he thought he'd seen my brother on television. Without flinching, Rodolfo said, yes, that he was a well-known antique dealer but that it shouldn't interfere with the business at hand. When he opened the suitcase, there was a shoot-out. Fortunately, Rodolfo was unhurt and the thieves were escorted to prison by the Carabinieri, who had been ordered to surround the house."

"If James Bond italiano," as Siviero was often labeled by an admiring press, even rescued some works twice: the Memling "Portrait of a Florentine Nobleman" and Massaccio's "Madonna and Child" first taken by the Germans and then stolen from the Palazzo Vecchio during a custodians' strike in 1971. The paintings, both of which appear in the exhibition, were found, as they had been the first time, in West Germany.

Siviero's last major recoveries were the Luca Giordano and Sebastiano Conca paintings looted from a Naples church during the 1980 earthquake.

Later, his office in the Foreign Ministry was raided. Siviero had been accused of the illegal exportation of two paintings, falsely as it turned out. The man who had outwitted the Fascists, the Nazis, the Mafia and the most sophisticated of international thieves, felt in the end he had been defeated by the Italian bureaucracy. He retired in 1982.

When Siviero was alive, he was able to control and keep together these art works by the sheer force of his personality," explains Dr. Fiorenza Sciala, one of the curators of the exhibition. "Siviero directed these works in a singular, perhaps possessed manner. Now the government must decide if they are to be kept in a special museum in Florence, as Siviero and his associates wanted, or whether they are to be dispersed to state museums in their places of origin. The law is

not very clear. Much must be decided before the end of the exhibition." It has no closing date, however.

Siviero intended that the long-postponed exhibition should feature accounts and documents of the detective casework that went into the recovery of the art. But Sciala says there has been little cooperation with Rome.

Elio Gabbuggiani, the Communist mayor of Florence from 1975 to '83, says that he and Siviero had long planned a Florentine museum of the art pilfered by the Nazis as a tribute to Florence for heading the recovery campaign. Florence has made renovations on the Palazzo Vecchio for the museum, but Gabbuggiani says he would be willing to discuss the dispersion of the 200-odd masterpieces throughout Italy.

Apart from the civic museum in question, there is also Siviero's home, left in his will to the Tuscan regional government as a possible museum or center for international art studies. It contains some fine pieces of Renaissance furniture and paintings by modern Italian masters like de Chirico, Manzi and Soffici, who were friends.

"Siviero was a great man, a great Florentine," says one leading citizen, who asked not to be identified. "But two museums in his honor are a lot. Not even Michelangelo has that."

More important perhaps than the monuments is the gap left by Siviero himself. There is no person or permanent department to replace him, and so far, no plans to institute one, says Gabbuggiani.

Meanwhile, in the obscurity of the law and institutions, crime flourishes. There have been cases, Sciala recalls, in which art stolen 40 years ago has surfaced on the antique market. Yet since the law isn't precise and no one seems interested in clarifying it, nothing can be done to retrieve it.

Part of the exhibition's catalog is dedicated to international art trafficking laws and the possibilities nations and individuals have to defend themselves against the expanding business in stolen art. "For example," Sciala says, "there are police bulletins of stolen art, like that of the Italian Carabinieri, available in most countries. The idea of the exhibition is also to sensitize the public to the growing problem of art theft today."

Imelda Siviero is less optimistic: "People will probably go only to see the drawings of Hitler," she says.

"L'Opera Rerum: Omaggio a Rodolfo Siviero," Palazzo Vecchio, weekdays except Wednesday, 9 A.M. to 7 P.M., Sundays and holidays 9 to 1 P.M.

## WEEKEND

## LEISURE

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## TRAVEL

## A Comeback of Sorts for Glasgow

by R.W. Apple Jr.

GLASGOW — For more than a century Glasgow was the second largest city in the British Empire. The empire and Glasgow's days of glory are only memories now, and the typical foreign visitor to Scotland is more likely to head for Edinburgh or the Highlands, in search of the picturesque, than to tarry in the somewhat sooty precincts of Clydeside. In part, that is Glasgow's own fault; perhaps the greatest of all Victorian cities, it was so thoroughly vandalized during the late 1950s and 1960s by the urban renewers and the lumpen-architects that its more desolate quarters are often used by filmmakers as a backdrop for pictures set in the Soviet Union or East Germany.

But the traveler who seeks to know Scotland and the Scots, and not simply to be charmed, would be well advised to set aside a couple of days for Glasgow — for the city, on the shoulder of its people, for the revelations of its architecture and for the unexpected richness of its cultural life. To these can be added an extraordinary new attraction, the Burrell Collection, which was justly described by the late Peter Wilson, who was chairman of Sotheby's, as "one of the most remarkable assemblages of works of art ever brought together by one man."

and certainly the best of its kind in Britain.

Sir William Burrell was a wealthy Glasgow shipowner with a lifelong passion for collecting. He started collecting at 15 and grew into a kind of Scottish Hearst, some of whose castoffs he bought at bargain prices. Ever the canny buyer, the Scotsman on another occasion picked up a 14th-century Chinese vase, now worth nearly £300,000 (more than \$400,000) for less than \$1,000. Such bargains enabled him to compete with Morgan and Frick and Widener, even though his fortune was dwarfed by those of the Americans. By the time he died in 1958 at the age of 94, Sir William had assembled more than 3,000 treasures, which he left to the city along with a substantial endowment.

Unfortunately, his will specified a location for the projected building that proved unworkable, and the collection spent decades in storage around Glasgow. But finally, after lengthy negotiations with the trustees and enormous difficulties in raising the requisite £20 million, a museum was built in Pollok Country Park, three miles (about five kilometers) from the center of the city, and it was opened by Queen Elizabeth II last October. Its completion, says Sir John Rothstein, the eminent English art historian, "gives the city an honored place among the great art centers of Europe."

The building itself, designed by a little-

known English architect named Barry Gasson, is a real joy. At its core are three rooms from Sir William's home, Hutton Castle, in Berwick-on-Tweed; there are also small galleries for objects d'art, and 15 medieval and Renaissance stone doorways have been incorporated into the structure. Wrapped around all of this is a relatively open, glass-walled space devoted to ancient civilizations, to the Orient, to European paintings and tapestries.

On two sides, the surrounding lawns and trees seem almost to invade the museum; on a third, the glass wall is used for the highly effective display of stained glass.

The stained glass (including 12th-century fragments from Abbot Suger's great cathedral at St. Denis, the first important Gothic building) runs to 700 items, one of the world's finest collections, and only the Metropolitan Museum of New York has comparable holdings of Gothic tapestries (including major items from Germany, Switzerland, France and the Low Countries).

It is the scope of the collection that sets it apart. Sir William assembled an astonishing range of masterpieces in many areas — glowing Virgins by Bellini and Mantegna, a gently charming "Judgment of Paris," attributed to Domenico Veneziano, the 15th-century Italian painter, by whom only 12 pictures are known to have survived, but more likely by a

contemporary, Pesellino, according to recent scholarship; a Rembrandt self-portrait; substantial collections of works by Degas and Manet; fine Chou Dynasty pieces and neolithic burial urns; a magnificent 12th-century bronze, perhaps German, showing three soldiers holding kite-shaped shields; a Babylonian terra-cotta lion's head; carpets, furniture, porcelain, pottery, jade, gold, silver and glass.

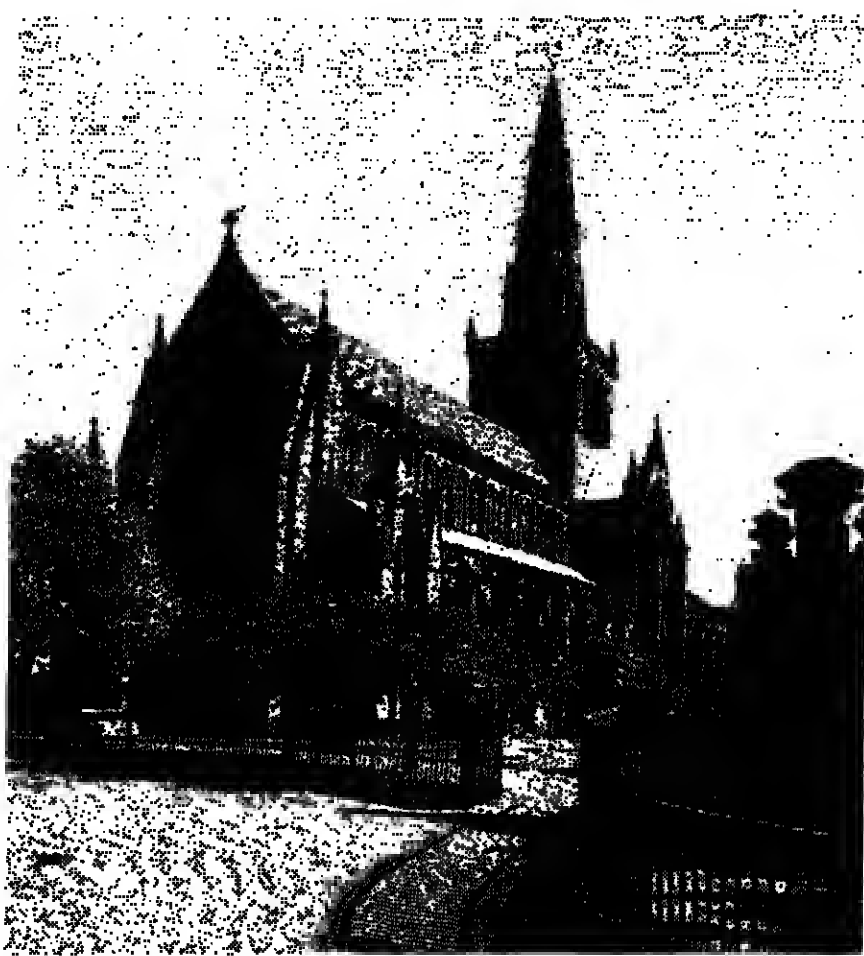
Out of Sir William's legacy and other funds, the collection bought the Warwick Vase in 1979 for half a million dollars to keep it from going to the Metropolitan in New York. It, too, can now be seen at the Pollok Country Park: a colossal marble antique, weighing more than eight tons, discovered in Rome in 1771 and so coveted over the next century that it was the first item Napoleon planned to plunder had he succeeded in conquering Britain.

Despite recurrent cash crises, the determinedly egalitarian City Council has decreed that admission to the Burrell Collection be free to all; it is open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Monday to Saturday, 2 to 5 P.M. on Sundays, and closed only on Christmas and New Year's Day.

Present-day Glasgow is a hard-drinking, proletarian town, pungent in its humor and leftist in its politics since the 1920s. With its great industries, notably shipbuilding, in probably terminal decline, it faces appalling economic problems. Yet its indomitable people, Protestants and Catholics, orange and green, give it a yeastiness foreign to much of Britain; one Glaswegian of my acquaintance describes his fellow townspeople as "stubborn, individualistic, a little bit pushy and relentlessly straightforward."

This was the city of James Watt, the great mechanical engineer; of Adam Smith, of Alexander Fleming, the inventor of penicillin; of Sir Thomas Lipton, who made a fortune selling tea and spent it in vain pursuit of the America's Cup; of Lord Reith, the creator of the BBC; and of the master builders from whose yards came the Cutty Sark and the Lusitania and the Queen Elizabeth 2. It was the city of the Gorbals, once famous as Europe's worst slum. But it was above all the city that epitomized the self-assurance of the Victorian age, and even now, as Jonathan Meades, an associate editor of *The Tatler*, conceded in a generally baleful piece not long ago, "it has a vestigial splendor which the cretins have not quite destroyed."

That splendor is visible in the massive, grimy building of Sir Gilbert Scott's Gothic Revival University of Glasgow (1864); in the buildings around George Square, which Maurice Lindsay, the Glaswegian author and critic, calls "a primer in Victorian excess and elegance," and in the work of Alexander (Greek) Thomson, who showed in the Calton Road Church and the St. Vincent Street Church, as well as in his row houses along Great Western Terrace, one of which once belonged to Burrell, just how forceful the neoclassical architecture of the second half of the 19th century could be. There is no better place to sense the prosperity, the solidity and the confidence verging on smug-



Glasgow's cathedral.

ness that characterized British life just a century ago.

Even then, however, there was a revolutionary spirit stirring in Glasgow. Its greatest exemplar was Charles Rennie Mackintosh, Britain's most original 20th-century architect and one of the principal founders of the Modern Movement. Once scorned by his native city, then forgotten, Mackintosh has become a cult figure in the last decade, and happily a number of his buildings, with their hunky outlines lightened by decorative detail in iron and stained glass, have survived. So has a great deal of the elegant furniture, decorated with stylized floral motifs, delicately inlaid, unbelievably "modern" in the clarity of its lines. His masterpiece is the Glasgow School of Art at 167 Renfrew Street, designed in 1896, which clings castle-like to the side of a hill; it has been called the most important proto-modern building in Europe. The library is a triumph of spatial organization.

Hill House in Helensburgh, 23 miles (37 kilometers) northwest of Glasgow, is probably Mackintosh's finest domestic building. More information on these and other buildings can be had from the Charles Rennie Mackintosh Society, 870 Carscube Road, which is itself housed in the architect's Queen's Cross Church. The office is open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons (tel. 041-946-6600).

Still more Mackintosh can be seen at the Hunterian Gallery, on the west side of the

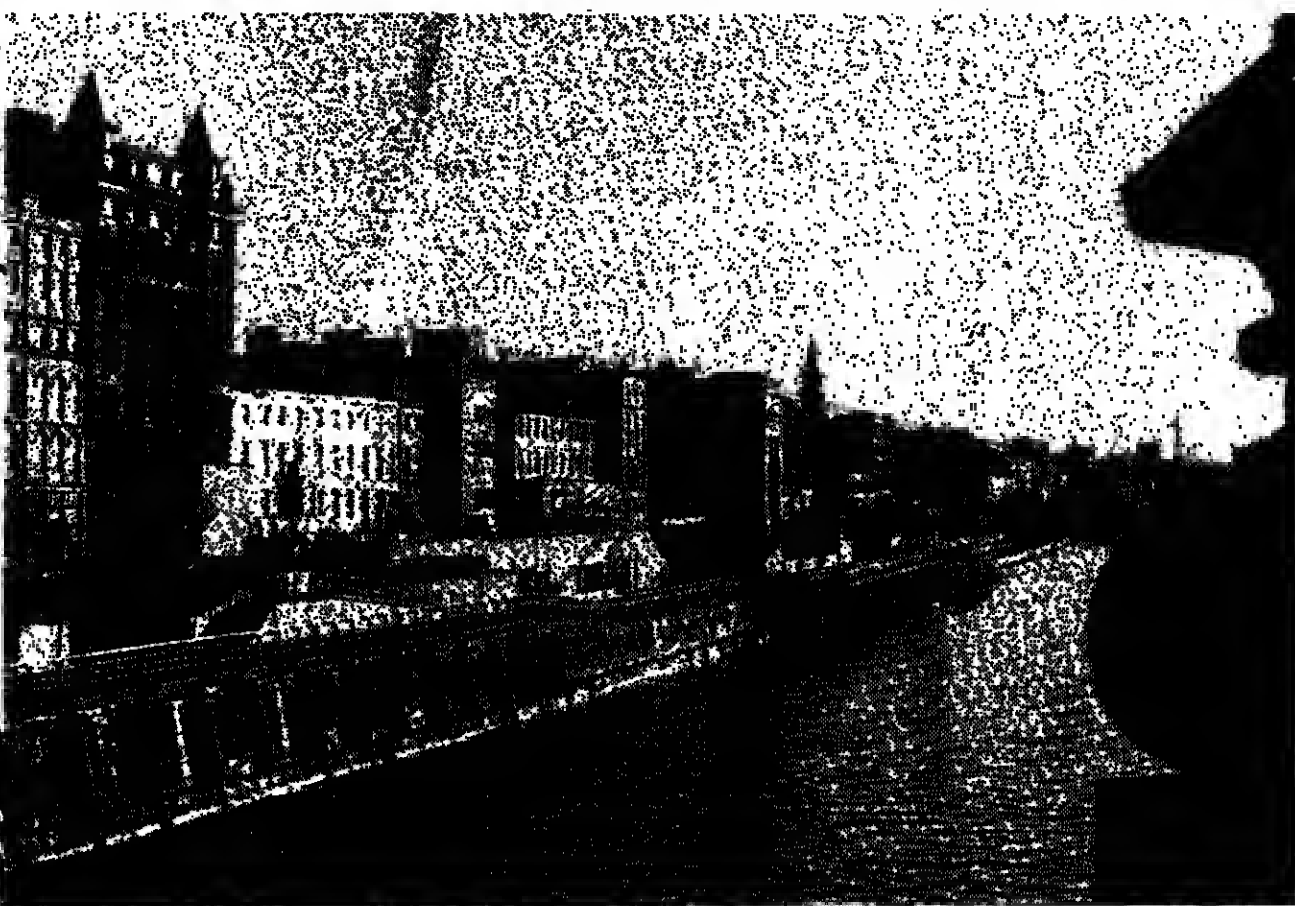
city, where a new wing houses a reconstruction of three floors of the architect's Glasgow home. The same museum also has one of the world's best Whistler collections. Just on the other side of Kelvingrove Park stands the Glasgow Art Gallery, whose collection includes Rembrandt's "Man in Armor" and Giorgione's "Adulteress Brought Before Christ."

Many visitors are surprised by the vigor and quality of Glasgow's musical life; if it is not up to the standard of London, it is nonetheless remarkable for a supposedly provincial city on the edge of Europe.

Those in search of a more earthy Glasgow will get a real sense of the style and the accent of the rambunctious Glasgowian at the Barras, a coeries of shops and stalls in the East End. Open only on Saturdays and Sundays, this is the Glasgow equivalent of the Paris flea market, except that its traders sell everything — antiques, food, dresses, videotapes, guitars.

If you have Scottish blood, you might call at the Roots Bureau, housed in Stirling's Library, Royal Exchange Square, where they will discuss what clan you came from, where its ancestral territories lay and other such lore. The service is free. You can then spend yourself silly on kilts and related gear at specialists like Argyle House, 232 Buchanan Street, or R.G. Lawrie Ltd., 110 Buchanan Street.

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Clydeside and the suspension bridge.

## Borscht's Country Cousin

by Craig Claiborne and Pierre Franey

NEW YORK — When we think of special soups, we usually relate them to their places of origin. Such associations are obvious — nestroine, Italy; vichyssoise, France; gazpacho, Spain, and so on.

This occurred to us recently while we were juggling our favorite cold soups. The one that came first to mind was borscht, which is, of course, of Russian origin and one of the tastiest and most refreshing liquids associated with hot-weather dining.

But there is another beet soup — of Polish origin, although it is also Russian by adoption — that is rarely found in cookbooks, at those that deal exclusively with soups. It is called chłodnik.

In our view, it is one of the most appetizing and gratifying soups ever created, and we do not account for its almost total lack of publicity. What makes this soup so remarkable are the ingredients — most of them "cooked" — that are added to the beets and then to give it its flavor, substance and goodness. These things include chopped cucumbers and scallions, a touch of vinegar, sugar, cream and shrimp. That plus veal and haps, hard-cooked eggs.

CHŁODNIK

1 pound raw beets  
2 cups beet tops or greens  
1/2 cup fresh or canned chicken broth  
1/2 cup water

1/2 pound shrimp, cooked, peeled and deveined, finely chopped, about 1 1/4 cups

1 cup sour cream

4 tablespoons white-wine vinegar

2 tablespoons lemon juice

2 teaspoons sugar

1 1/2 cups diced cooked veal

1 cup diced cucumber

1 cup chopped scallions, green part and all

1 cup finely chopped dill

1 cup veal broth

Salt to taste, if desired

Freshly ground pepper to taste

8 or more thin, seeded lemon slices

4 hard-cooked eggs, peeled, split in half and chopped, optional

1. Peel the beets and cut them into eighths. Add them to a kettle. Rinse the beet tops and chop them coarsely. Add them to the beets. Add the chicken broth and water. Bring to the boil and cover. Let simmer about 20 to 25 minutes or until beets are tender. Drain but reserve the cooking liquid. There should be about 1 1/2 cups.

2. Put the cooked beets and tops into the container of a food processor or electric blender, and blend thoroughly. There should be about two cups.

3. Scrape the mixture into a bowl and add the reserved cooking liquid. Add the shrimp, sour cream, vinegar, lemon juice, sugar, veal, cucumber, scallions, dill, veal broth, salt and pepper. Blend well. Chill thoroughly. Garnish each serving with a lemon slice. Serve, if desired, with chopped hard-cooked egg on top.

Yield: Eight or more servings.

## BORSCHT

1 pound raw beets

2 tablespoons butter

2 cups finely chopped onions

1 tablespoon finely minced garlic

2 cups finely diced celery

1/2 pound white cabbage, cored and finely shredded, about 4 cups

2 cups tomatoes, finely chopped

6 cups beef broth

1 tablespoon white-wine vinegar

1 teaspoon sugar

Salt to taste, if desired

Freshly ground pepper to taste

1 1/4 cups finely shredded boiled beef

Sour cream for garnish.

1. Peel the beets and grate them, using the coarse blade of a grater or a food processor. There should be about four cups or slightly less.

2. Heat the butter in a small kettle or large saucepan and add the onions, garlic and celery. Cook, stirring, until these vegetables are wilted, add the beets and cabbage, and cook briefly, stirring.

3. Add the tomatoes, broth, vinegar, sugar, salt and pepper, and bring to the boil. Let cook about 25 minutes and remove from the heat.

4. Stir in the beef and let cool. Chill and serve with dollops of sour cream.

Yield: Eight or more servings.

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## Eurailpass: At 25, Still a Bargain

by Paul Grimes

NEW YORK — The Eurailpass is 25 years old this year, and its sponsors say more than two million people have bought it. The one has quadrupled since the first pass was issued March 1, 1959, but the options for using it have broadened substantially and it remains one of the best bargains for the non-European traveler in Western Europe.

The pass is a single ticket that, within a limited time period, is valid for more than 1,000 miles of first-class rail travel in 16 countries. It is also good on many boat and ferry bus services. The longer the validity of the pass, the more you pay: 15 days for \$21, 21 days for \$330, one month for \$410, 3 months for \$560 and three months for \$80. If you are under 26, you can buy a rail Youthpass for second-class travel: 1 month for \$290 and two months for \$400. (Children 4 through 11 are charged half the first-class fare and those under 4 go free.)

You can cover a lot of Europe in 15 days. As many travelers have found, a marathon on rails is rarely what an enjoyable vacation is all about. The secret to enjoying it is usually planning. This doesn't mean you should commit yourself to an itinerary, but rather that you ponder in general you want to go, how much you can afford to get there, who and

what you plan to take with you and whether a Eurailpass will provide the easiest and cheapest way to go.

The pass is valid on most rail lines of the 16 sponsoring countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. It is not valid in Britain, which has its own BritRail Pass with a choice of first-class or economy travel (basic adult prices begin at \$115 for seven days, with lower rates for younger people and those over 65). Extensions of the BritRail Pass, at additional cost, permit sailing between Britain and Ireland or the Continent.

Eurail travelers to and from Ireland can skirt Britain by using the pass to sail between Ireland and France, although they must pay extra to use a cabin. The pass is also good on many other sailings, such as across the Adriatic Sea between Brindisi, Italy, and Patras, Greece; between Helsinki, Finland, and Stockholm, and on lakes of Switzerland. The pass is not good on all such sailings, however, but only on certain lines, so choose carefully. Also, port taxes are usually extra, and there is often a surcharge during peak travel periods.

The pass is sold throughout the world except in Europe and North Africa. Many European countries also sell unlimited mileage passes internally for use on their own railroads.

The pass becomes valid within six months of the date of issue. It must be validated at any train information window before you board your first train. That's when the clock starts. It stops at midnight on the last day of validity, which means that you must arrive at your final destination by then.

Warning: Eurailpasses are not refundable if lost or stolen before validation or if you change your mind, say, after the first day of use and decide you've had enough. After validation, however, a missing pass can be replaced for the remainder of the valid period if you go to the nearest Eurail Aid Office with a copy of a police report on the loss plus your validation slip. (Keep your validation slip separate from the pass itself.)

If three or more people plan to travel together to many out-of-the-way places, it will probably be cheaper and easier to rent a car. If rail travel seems feasible, but will be within one country, it will probably be cheaper to buy a pass sold by that country for internal use only.

The Eurailpass Executive Committee calculates that for rail travel in at least two countries, a Eurailpass is usually cheaper than point-to-point tickets if you will go at least 1,500 miles within 15 days, 2,000 miles within 21 days, 2,400 miles within a month, 3,200 miles within two months or 3,400 miles within three months.

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**Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street**

(Continued from Page 6)

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**June 28**

**NASDAQ National Market Price**[illegible][illegible]**June 28**

Month	Bid	Ask	Month	Bid	Ask
1-15	108.29	108.41	11-15	107.99	108.11
1-16	108.30	108.42	11-16	108.00	108.12
1-17	108.31	108.43	11-17	108.01	108.13
1-18	108.32	108.44	11-18	108.02	108.14
1-19	108.33	108.45	11-19	108.03	108.15
1-20	108.34	108.46	11-20	108.04	108.16
1-21	108.35	108.47	11-21	108.05	108.17
1-22	108.36	108.48	11-22	108.06	108.18
1-23	108.37	108.49	11-23	108.07	108.19
1-24	108.38	108.50	11-24	108.08	108.20
1-25	108.39	108.51	11-25	108.09	108.21
1-26	108.40	108.52	11-26	108.10	108.22
1-27	108.41	108.53	11-27	108.11	108.23
1-28	108.42	108.54	11-28	108.12	108.24
1-29	108.43	108.55	11-29	108.13	108.25
1-30	108.44	108.56	11-30	108.14	108.26
1-31	108.45	108.57			
2-1	108.46	108.58			
2-2	108.47	108.59			
2-3	108.48	108.60			
2-4	108.49	108.61			
2-5	108.50	108.62			
2-6	108.51	108.63			
2-7	108.52	108.64			
2-8	108.53	108.65			
2-9	108.54	108.66			
2-10	108.55	108.67			
2-11	108.56	108.68			
2-12	108.57	108.69			
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2-15	108.60	108.72			
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2-17	108.62	108.74			
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2-19	108.64	108.76			
2-20	108.65	108.77			
2-21	108.66	108.78			
2-22	108.67	108.79			
2-23	108.68	108.80			
2-24	108.69	108.81			
2-25	108.70	108.82			
2-26	108.71	108.83			
2-27	108.72	108.84			
2-28	108.73	108.85			
2-29	108.74	108.86			
2-30	108.75	108.87			
2-31	108.76	108.88			
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3-2	108.78	108.90			
3-3	108.79	108.91			
3-4	108.80	108.92			
3-5	108.81	108.93			
3-6	108.82	108.94			
3-7	108.83	108.95			
3-8	108.84	108.96			
3-9	108.85	108.97			
3-10	108.86	108.98			
3-11	108.87	108.99			
3-12	108.88	109.00			
3-13	108.89	109.01			
3-14	108.90	109.02			
3-15	108.91	109.03			
3-16	108.92	109.04			
3-17	108.93	109.05			
3-18	108.94	109.06			
3-19	108.95	109.07			
3-20	108.96	109.08			
3-21	108.97	109.09			
3-22	108.98	109.10			
3-23	108.99	109.11			
3-24	109.00	109.12			
3-25	109.01	109.13			
3-26	109.02	109.14			
3-27	109.03	109.15			
3-28	109.04	109.16			
3-29	109.05	109.17			
3-30	109.06	109.18			
3-31	109.07	109.19			

Non Dollar						
		Issuer/Mktg Co/Int.	Coupon	Month	Bid	Ask
1-15	108.29	108.41	11-15	107.99	108.11	
1-16	108.30	108.42	11-16	108.00	108.12	
1-17	108.31	108.43	11-17	108.01	108.13	
1-18	108.32	108.44	11-18	108.02	108.14	
1-19	108.33	108.45	11-19	108.03	108.15	
1-20	108.34	108.46	11-20	108.04	108.16	
1-21	108.35	108.47	11-21	108.05	108.17	
1-22	108.36	108.48	11-22	108.06	108.18	
1-23	108.37	108.49	11-23	108.07	108.19	
1-24	108.38	108.50	11-24	108.08	108.20	
1-25	108.39	108.51	11-25	108.09	108.21	
1-26	108.40	108.52	11-26	108.10	108.22	
1-27	108.41	108.53	11-27	108.11	108.23	
1-28	108.42	108.54	11-28	108.12	108.24	
1-29	108.43	108.55	11-29	108.13	108.25	
1-30	108.44	108.56	11-30	108.14	108.26	
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2-23	108.68	108.80				
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3-23	108.99	109.11				
3-24	109.00	109.12				
3-25	109.01	109.13				
3-26	109.02	109.14				
3-27	109.03	109.15				
3-28	109.04	109.16				
3-29	109.05	109.17				
3-30	109.06	109.18				
3-31	109.07	109.19				

Prices scattered by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd. London

## Non Dollar

[illegible]

### French Inflation Rate Slows

PARIS — French retail prices rose a final 0.5 percent in May, a 0.6-percent rise in April, coming a provisional figure given for this month, the National Statistics Institute said Thursday. The inflation rate in the 12 months ending May was revised upward to 3.5 percent, compared with 7.9 percent in the year to April.







**Thursday's AMEX Closing**

Vol. of 5 P.M. 4,670,000  
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 4,620,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High Low	Open	Close
4 1/2	200 V.I.A.M.I.N.		200 1/2 3 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2
4 1/2	200 V.I.A.M.I.N.		200 1/2 3 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2
4 1/2	200 V.I.A.M.I.N.		200 1/2 3 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2
4 1/2	200 V.I.A.M.I.N.		200 1/2 3 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2
4 1/2	200 V.I.A.M.I.N.		200 1/2 3 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2
4 1/2	200 V.I.A.M.I.N.		200 1/2 3 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2
4 1/2	200 V.I.A.M.I.N.		200 1/2 3 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2
4 1/2	200 V.I.A.M.I.N.		200 1/2 3 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2
4 1/2	200 V.I.A.M.I.N.		200 1/2 3 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2
4 1/2	200 V.I.A.M.I.N.		200 1/2 3 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High Low	Open	Close
4 1/2	200 V.I.A.M.I.N.		200 1/2 3 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2
4 1/2	200 V.I.A.M.I.N.		200 1/2 3 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2
4 1/2	200 V.I.A.M.I.N.		200 1/2 3 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2
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12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High Low	Open	Close
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4 1/2	200 V.I.A.M.I.N.		200 1/2 3 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2
4 1/2	200 V.I.A.M.I.N.		200 1/2 3 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2
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12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High Low	Open	Close
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12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High Low	Open	Close
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12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High Low	Open	Close
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4 1/2	200 V.I.A.M.I.N.		200 1/2 3 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2

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New Issue  
June 29, 1984

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All of these bonds having been placed, this announcement appears for purposes of record only.

October 1984

18 Thursday

19 Friday

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*London*

**Please note these dates on your calendar now!**  
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- OPEC's future strategy
  - The supply-demand outlook
  - Major oil companies' strategies
  - The effect of the changing structure of the oil market on investment
  - The futures and spot market.
- The conference has become an annual event for many senior executives in the energy and finance sectors worldwide.

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**Herald Tribune**



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

IT Announces  
U.K. Investment

United Press International  
LONDON — IFT has announced it will invest £196 million (\$294 million) in its company in Britain over the next five years, creating more than 2,300 jobs.

The investment, to be made over 1988 includes £145 million on research, development, engineering and £51 million on capital investment.

IFT's 24 operating companies in Britain employ more than 5,000 people and create 10,000 more. Combined sales and revenue this year are expected to exceed £500 million.

## COMPANY NOTES

Florida is being sued by the Orlando Aviation Authority to break the airline's lease at the International Airport before an overdue bill. The airline is negotiating with the authority \$575,000 for fees and rental space, but it is negotiating with the authority other airlines to assume its lease.

Frontier Airlines said it will end flights to 20 cities beginning Oct. 1 as part of a financial recovery plan. The airline will no longer fly to Atlanta, Detroit and 18 other cities, while states that will lose Frontier services are Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Tennessee.

General Motors Corp. agreed in principle, as expected, to acquire Electronic Data Systems Corp. for about \$2.54 billion. GM would pay either \$44 a share in cash, or \$35.20

## American Air Asks New Routes in Europe

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a move to expand in Western Europe, American Airlines said on Thursday that it is seeking government permission to open a regular airline service between Dallas-Fort Worth and Paris, and between Chicago, Dallas-Fort Worth and Frankfurt, starting in April 1985.

If authorities in Bonn and Paris approve the requests, it would permit American Airlines to expand European services, which currently consist of daily flights between London's Gatwick airport and Dallas-Fort Worth, started in 1982. The company plans no special, reduced fare offerings.

American Airlines also is consid-

ering establishing service between the Texas airport and Tokyo. "We are very interested in it, but we are not there yet," Dennis LeBright, American's managing director for Europe, the Middle East and Africa, said.

Company executives said that the move followed two years of studying the European market, including the experience of Braniff International. Despite its overall financial difficulties, Braniff was doing well on its flights between London and Dallas-Fort Worth when American Airlines took these over two years ago.

"The potential in London, Frankfurt and Paris was shown to be encouraging, particularly looking at growing numbers of people coming to Europe from the western

part of the United States," Mr. LeBright said.

The expanded service also will enable American Airlines to tap the market in Europe of travelers seeking nonstop service to Dallas-Fort Worth, executives said. By June 1985, the airline plans daily service on its flights to Frankfurt, and six flights weekly between Dallas-Fort Worth and Paris.

A factor in planning a service to Paris was the fact that during the past several years, about 15,000 French residents, including businessmen and bankers, have settled in Texas, primarily in and around Dallas and Houston, Michel Spatafora, American Airlines' manager for France, said.

"There also are a lot of people who would prefer coming through Paris to reach the southwest [of the United States] directly, which is encouraging," Mr. Spatafora added.

U.K. Blocks Bid  
For Enterprise Oil

Reuters

LONDON — The British government Thursday blocked a move by Rio Tinto Zinc to buy nearly half the shares of Enterprise Oil, a newly privatized North Sea oil firm.

Energy Secretary Peter Walker told Parliament the government was using its powers to ensure that no single individual or company obtained more than a 10-percent stake in Enterprise Oil.

Rio Tinto Zinc, an international mining and industrial conglomerate, made a bid Wednesday for 49 percent of Enterprise Oil.

German Ford Unit  
Says Earnings Fell  
By 54% Last Year

Reuters

COLOGNE — Despite a record turnover, Ford-Werke AG's net profit fell 54 percent to 150.6 million Deutsche marks (\$53.9 million) in 1983 from 324.3 million DM a year earlier, the company said Thursday. Sales rose 14 percent.

At a press conference, Daniel Goeudevert, managing board chairman of the Ford Motor Co. subsidiary, said he could not rule out a loss for 1984 if unfavorable economic conditions continue.

Despite the decline in profit, Ford-Werke said it intends to pay a 1983 dividend of 19.36 DM a share. It will be the first such payment since 1979.

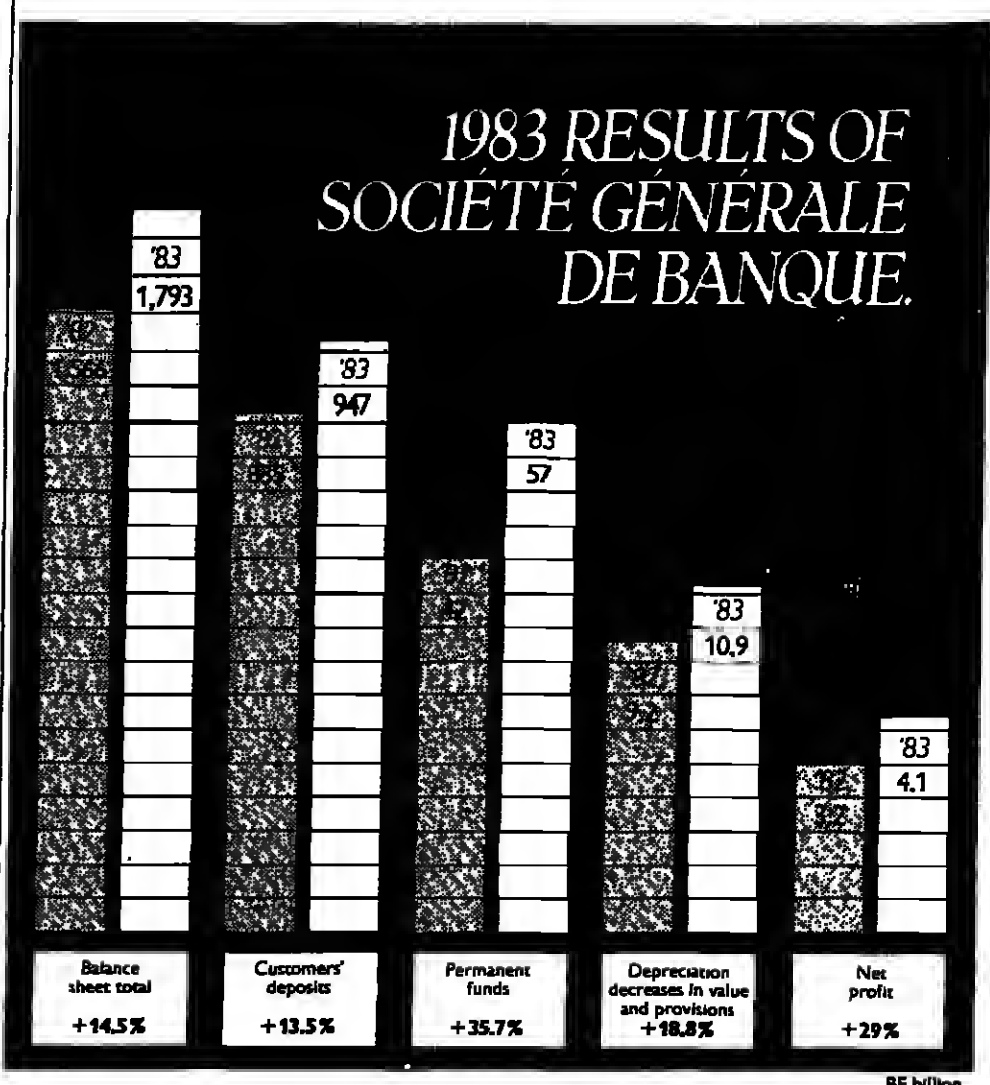
The company's financial chief, Gerd Toepfer, said profit for 1983 had been abnormally boosted by low tax payments. In 1983, taxes paid rose 184 percent to 196.7 million DM. Inability to pass on higher production costs to customers also cut into profit, he said.

Total sales revenue rose to a record 13.35 DM for Ford-Werke, which is 99.8-percent owned by Ford Motor Co.

## Zanussi Spa Takeover

Reuters

ROME — Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, the leading creditor of Industrie Zanussi SpA, has decided to accept takeover terms for Zanussi offered by Electrolux AB of Sweden, a source close to the bank said Thursday. Zanussi makes electrical appliances and televisions.



The Société Générale de Banque group, the largest private bank in Belgium, is composed of 1,200 branches in Belgium, together with 11 representative offices, 5 branches and 60 partly or wholly owned subsidiaries abroad which form its international network and complete the range of financial services offered to its customers.

At the end of 1983, the consolidated balance sheet increased by 14.5% and reached BF 1,793 billion. Customer deposits rose to BF 947 billion whilst bank deposits reached BF 700 billion. At the same time, total capital funds increased by 35.7% and reached BF 57 billion.

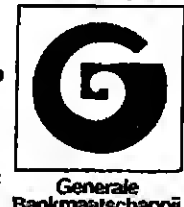
These funds were employed as to BF 718 billion for private sector loans, BF 466 billion public sector lending and BF 502 billion deposits with other banks.

The consolidated gross profit for 1983 has increased by 16.1% and amounted to BF 17.1 billion. The greater part of the profit for the year has been used for the purpose of increasing allocations for de-

preciation and provisions for credit risks. The net profit of the group (before payment of the dividend for the year) amounts to BF 4.1 billion, an increase of 29%.

The group employs 15,700 people in its domestic network together with nearly 14,000 people who are employed in its foreign branches, representative offices and subsidiaries of which 1,200 are Belgians. In addition 1,100 people are employed in its special services subsidiaries.

Société Générale de Banque



The Report is available from the General Secretariat Montagne du Parc 3 1000 Bruxelles - Belgium or from any of the branches or subsidiaries of the Bank.

## No Wages, Tax Breaks Attract More U.S. Companies to Haiti

Continued from Page 11  
Home at least \$3 an hour can be paid to Haitian workers, without income tax," said Gregoire Eugene, of Haiti's Social Christian

One of the U.S. companies in the textiles and toys. Thousands of stuffed dogs and bears are made monthly to the United States. For example, Oscar, Big Bird, Ernie, Bert and Sesame Street dolls here. Zoloco Industries is drawing as to manufacture in Haiti clothing for its popular Cabach dolls, according to Bert Coleco vice president.

Among the U.S. companies with factories are TRW Inc. and which assemble electronic as here; A.C. Nielsen, which

sorts and collates food coupons; Gulf & Western, which makes blue jeans and flannel shirts; Rawlings Sporting Goods; Wilson Sporting Goods and MacGregor Athletic Co.

Finished merchandise can be shipped to the industrial North-east, either by three-hour plane ride from Port au Prince's airport, or by ship from this capital city's recently modernized port facilities.

Another boon for U.S. companies with plants here is that the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), passed by Congress last year, allows most products made in a Caribbean country to enter the United States duty-free.

The Caribbean initiative has already affected MacGregor, which has the biggest U.S. corporate presence in Haiti. The company has

shifted production of basketballs from South Korea to Haiti, and it plans to produce soccer balls here as well, thus doubling its employment to 2,000 by the end of the year. The switch allows MacGregor to save a 6.6-percent U.S. duty on inflatable balls shipped home from South Korean plants. This duty had totaled more than \$300,000 a year.

"With CBI, the marginal differences in wages and tariffs favor Haiti," said Herbert Rosenfeld, president of MacGregor.

But even before the initiative, the lure of low wages had lured some U.S. companies to Haiti. In Asia, wages have risen in recent years to \$5 a day or more in many countries.

John F. Tobin, a Jaclyn Inc. vice president, said: "Moving most of our ladies' handbag manufacturing

facilities from the Far East to Haiti is proving to be the most profitable move we ever made." Jaclyn is a New York clothing maker.

The World Bank, in a report last January, said Haiti's wage scale was the lowest in the Western Hemisphere and it termed the country's importance as an off-shore manufacturing base "the best-kept secret in the Caribbean."

The report said the annual cost of running a textile plant with 500 workers was \$588,300 in Haiti; \$789,800 in Costa Rica; \$919,700 in the Dominican Republic; \$1,050 million in Colombia; \$1,060 million in Mexico; \$1,160 million in Panama, and \$1,830 million in Jamaica.

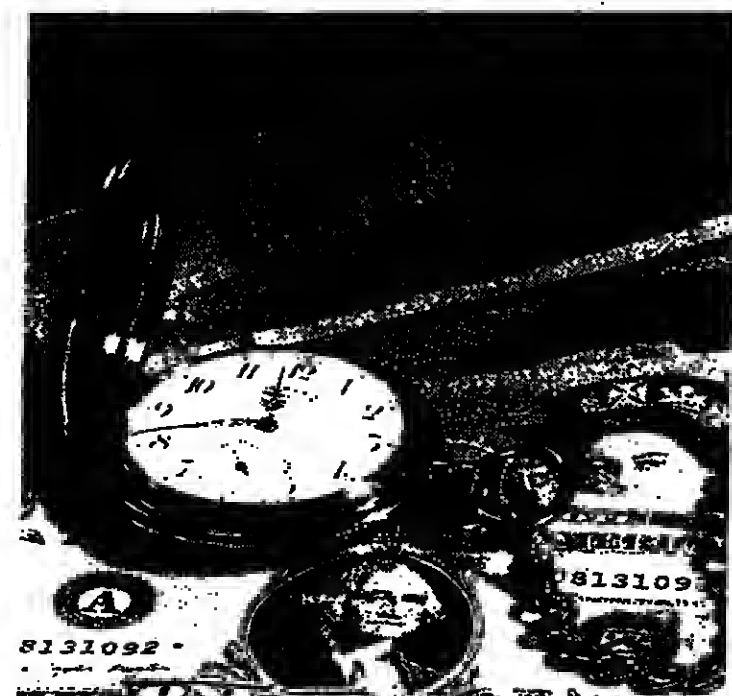
Another report, by the U.S. Agency for International Development, said the cost of producing and shipping a dozen shirts to the

United States was \$51.76 in Haiti; \$54.25 in Costa Rica; \$55.50 in the Dominican Republic; \$56.92 in Jamaica and \$60.20 in Barbados.

Many U.S. companies provide medical facilities for their workers and some distribute vitamin pills to employees as a supplement to the poor diets of most Haitians.

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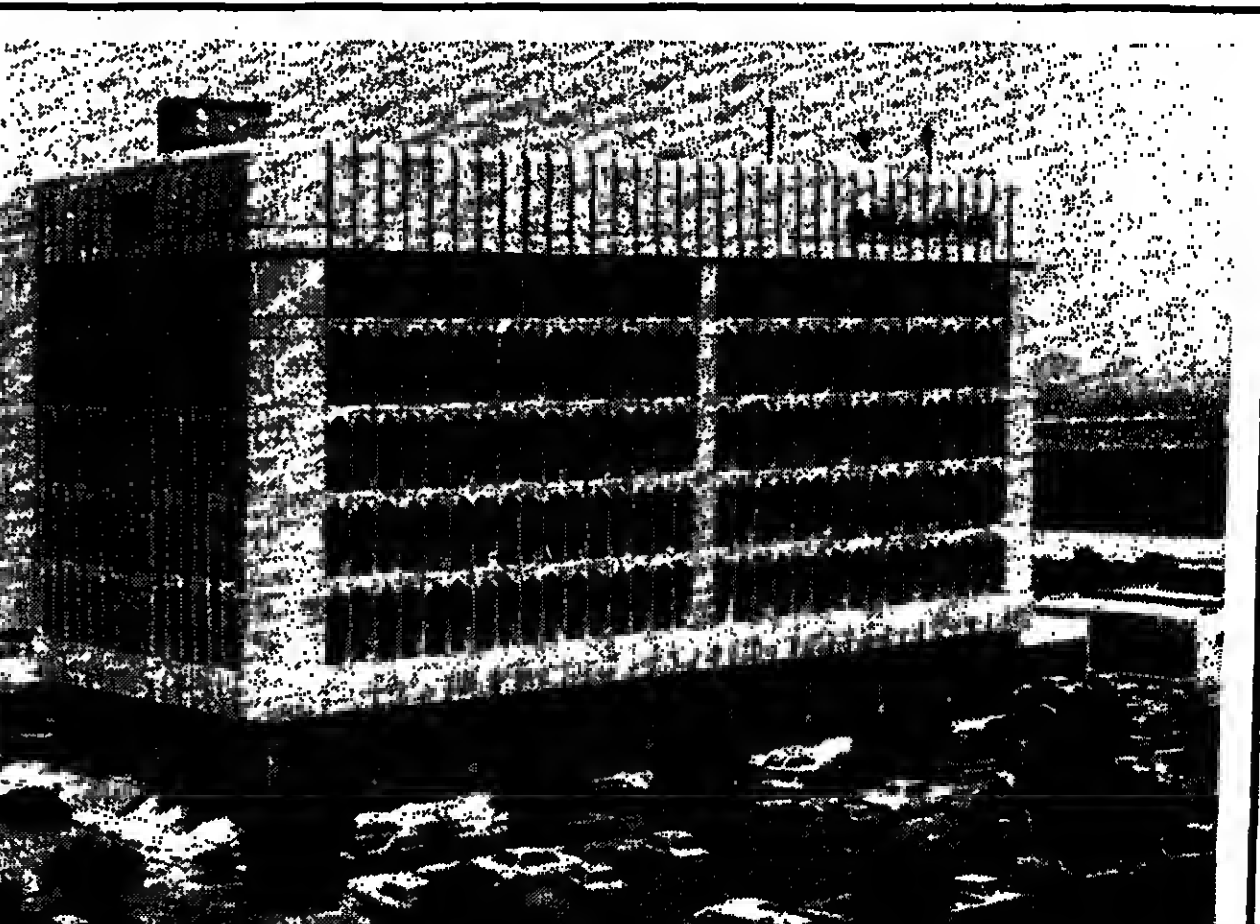
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I PLAYED BRIDGE  
TODAY, AMOS.  
DO YOU MIND  
HAVING FAST  
FOOD?

NO.  
FAST FOOD  
IS OKAY  
WITH ME

HOMER?

AS LONG AS  
IT'S PRECEDED  
BY A COUPLE OF  
SLOE GINS

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CAN I BORROW YOUR ELECTRIC DRILL, KENNEDY?

LOOK ANDY, YOU USE IT FASTER THAN I DO KEEP IT-- AND I'LL BORROW IT FROM IT FROM A MAN I NEED IT

...WELL, ALL RIGHT AS I GET IT BACK IN GOOD ORDER

6-29-94

ARE YOU SURE THIS IS A GOOD RESTAURANT?

CERTAINLY. SEE THE LITTLE BOWL OF MINTS BY THE CASH REGISTER... THAT'S A GOOD SIGN

CAFE FOR AN ANTACID?

DEX MORGAN ISN'T ONE TO WITHHOLD INFORMATION FROM HIS PATIENTS, LIZ! FROM WHAT HES SAID, I THINK HE BELIEVES I HAVE LEUKEMIA!

HE ALSO BELIEVES THAT IF I HAVE, IT CAN BE LICKED! WITH THE RESEARCH THAT'S GOING ON, STRIDES ARE BEING MADE EVERY DAY!

AND, THANKS FOR CARING, LIZ!

IN SCEN

WELL, WELL, WELL, I SEE YOU'RE WEAVING MY FLOOR OPINION NOW. WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO WITH YOU?

SANDPAPER

6-29

WIM DAVIS

WE ARE GOING TO KICK YOU INTO NEXT WEEK! THAT'S WHAT WE'RE GOING TO DO!

BUNT

WHERE'S ODIE?

SOMEWHERE OVER SATURDAY

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**THE NIGHTMARE OF REASON**  
By **Ernst Pawel**. 455 pp. \$25.50.  
Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square  
West, New York, N.Y. 10003.

UNTIL he was stricken at age 34 with the tuberculosis which was to kill him, painfully, seven years later, Franz Kafka's life was relatively unaffected. In an early story, a precursor of "Metamorphosis," the protagonist finds himself turning into a beetle on the morning of his wedding day. If Kafka's external circumstances were not quite weddinglike, they were generally benign. The horror came from inside.

Ernest Pawel's exhaustive biography covers the horror but does not usually move close to it. Clearly, he grasps the silvery quality, detached and lyrical at the same time, with which Kafka expounded his nightmare.

There are times, as the book assiduously plots through Kafka's 40 years, that we feel a long way from the frail prisoner of alienation's anti-world. Pawel is robust, opinionated, prickly. Like many of those who have taken up Kafka, he is not.

Pawel's faults, in fact, aside from occasionally clogged writing, are those of devotion and a zeal to convey his insights. He is generous in his tribute to Kafka's friend, literary apostle and biographer Max Brod, even if there is an air of scholarly irritation, almost as if Pawel carried him slightly for having been so close.

Pawel draws an extensive picture of the political and social background of Kafka's world, turn-of-the-century Prague, then a part of the fading Austro-Hungarian Empire. The Jews of Prague were a minority within a minority. They were German-speaking and identified with Germans who dominated the German-speaking majority; and yet they felt the double burden of two cultures: the German and the Czech, both of which had anti-Semitic elements.

Pawel's depiction of Kafka's childhood and adult life is detailed and in some respects surprising. The internal nature of his torments contrasts with what, in externals, was a series of considerable successes. Kafka's feeling of nightmare in his schooling is set beside the fact that he had some unusually perceptive and helpful teachers and did rather well. The father, whose dominating character obsessed him, was coarse and dominating, all right, but not quite a brute.

Kafka wrote in bursts, separated by periods of dryness and inability to write. He was aided by his wife, and only the mercy of Brod and other friends brought his work to the attention of publishers in Germany. Yet it was a critical success from the start and when he was hailed as one of the major German writers, even though "The Trial" and "The Castle" had not yet been published.

Kafka complained all his life at having to

By Alan Truscott

THERE is one odd defensive play that experts occasionally try. It might be called the missing-card trick, for it consists of refusing to cash an established winner in no-trump.

East tried this maneuver on the diamond deal.

Against three no-trump West led the heart queen — by an unusual partnership agreement — and continued with the king and the nine.

But after winning the third round with the ace, East refused to cash his last heart. Instead he shifted to the diamond seven — obviously a disaster.

South ran this around to the king, and then finessed the queen. The audience now expected him to continue diamonds and make 11 tricks, but he did not believe that the diamonds were breaking — perhaps partly because West had dropped the diamond ten.

West would surely have

available, even dropping the club queen doubtless to the head of the last heart if East would have stonewalled West.

Temporarily he would have discarded a spade, and East would have led that suit. But then South would have cashed his spades and West would have had to ungard one of his crucial minor-suit wins. The position before cashing the last spade would be:

**NORTH**  
 ♠ A  
 ♥ Q  
 ♦ J3  
 ♣ KJ27

**EAST**  
 ♠ K54  
 ♥ A284  
 ♦ J75  
 ♣ Q2

**SOUTH (2)**  
 ♠ KQ3  
 ♥ A  
 ♦ A645  
 ♣ A5

East and West were vulnerable.

**Declarer**      **North**      **South**  
 INTR.      Pass      3NT.      Pass  
 Pass      Pass      Pass      Pass

West had the longest queen.

played a low heart at the second trick if he had begun with four, but South nevertheless assumed that the missing heart was on his left.

He thought it was safe to cash the club ace and finesse the jack, and was disappointed when East produced the last heart to defeat the game.

Oddly enough, the contract was unbeatnble, double-dummy, after the first three tricks. South had only eight tricks

**WEST**  
 ♠ 7  
 ♥ Q  
 ♦ 886  
 ♣ 8813

**EAST**  
 ♠ 93  
 ♥ Q  
 ♦ K73  
 ♣ Q3

**SOUTH**  
 ♠ 2  
 ♥ 2  
 ♦ AQ4  
 ♣ A3

On the spade ace West must keep all his clubs to guard that suit. When he throws a diamond, South can lead the jack and pin the ten to make his game.

[illegible]







